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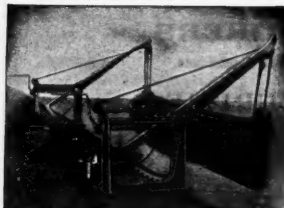
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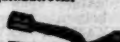
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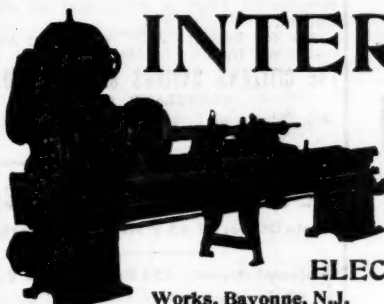


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### PROPOSALS will be received at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, February 21, 1908, and there publicly opened immediately thereafter, for powerhouse work and materials at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Blank proposals and plans may be seen on application at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., or at the office of Ernest Flagg, architect, 35 Wall street, New York. A set of drawings may be obtained at the architect's office by depositing \$10, of which \$5 will be refunded on their return. V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

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THE BEST ADDRESS FOR LETTERS IS W. C. AND F. P. CHURCH, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

A despatch to the Boston Herald from Portland, Me., says: "Many of the officers of the Army, I believe, favor the repeal of the anti-canteen law, because they hope to profit by being able to buy their liquors at wholesale," said Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, to-day. He was passing through Portland on his way to Bangor, where he was scheduled to deliver an address to-night. "I do not believe it is possible for this anti-canteen act to be repealed by the present Congress," he said. "The statement that the number of desertions in the Army has increased because of the passage of the anti-canteen law is not true. Twenty-five years ago I recommended that the sale of liquor at the sutler's at all Army posts be prohibited and President Hayes promulgated an order to this effect. I have the pen with which this order was written. That was the commencement of the anti-canteen movement. Before the order of President Hayes was carried into effect there were many more proportionate desertions than there are to-day. It is said that the repeal of this law would encourage enlistment in the Army. In my opinion it would not affect enlistment at all." We should wish to see this statement confirmed by General Miles before we should be willing to believe that any officer of the Army could indulge in such a gratuitous slander upon his fellow-officers as that contained in the first sentence of the above extract. If the statement were true it would reflect upon the honor of the great mass of our Army officers; being untrue, as reported, it can only reflect upon one officer, but he so high in rank and so distinguished in military reputation, that his good name is in the keeping of the Army. How could General Miles have said what is credited to him when he knows perfectly well that he cannot name a single officer of the Army whose opinion on the canteen is determined by the question of his buying liquors at wholesale. If he does know such a man he would have named him and not flung such an accusation in the face of the whole military service. An officer of the Army, stationed in the State of Maine, who sends us the above extract, writes saying: "I have never bought and I have never heard of any other officers buying liquors at wholesale from the canteen. I believe it is customary for officers to purchase—or, rather, where officers' clubs had liquors for sale—either from an officers' club or direct from dealers. The Maine Prohibition law and the Anti-Canteen law do not prevent officers at military posts at Portland from getting all the liquor they need from Boston with very low express rates, and I am inclined to think that wholesale rates are also secured by them. Why should they want the canteen?" We call attention to this matter, for whether the statement quoted is properly credited to General Miles or not it has been published and should be answered. We hope to receive from General Miles a prompt denial of its authenticity, so far as he is held responsible for it. As to the opinion of General Miles on the subject of the canteen, it is simply the opinion of one man against the record, and there it is best to leave it.

Irrespective of the relative advantages of Manila Bay and Subig Bay as the site for our principal naval base in the Philippines, the unanimous vote of the Joint Army and Navy Board in favor of Manila is most commendable. Honest differences of opinion had already delayed the settlement of this important question much too long, but now that it has been adjusted the Government can go ahead with the construction of the large naval base in the islands which our expanding naval interests on the Pacific so urgently require. The work will incidentally involve the construction of powerful fortifications on the islands commanding the entrance to Manila Bay, and one great advantage of those defenses lies in the fact that the guns mounted there will be placed at an altitude of some five hundred feet above sea level, from which

they would be able to pour an almost irresistible fire upon a hostile fleet. The adoption of Manila Bay as the site for the projected base will, of course, require the removal of the great dry-dock Dewey from Subig Bay to Cavite, where a well-equipped naval station has already been established and where the dock will probably be made available for the docking of commercial vessels. The naval members of the Joint Army and Navy Board contended earnestly in favor of Subig Bay as the site for the proposed base, but they finally yielded to arguments of the military members, one of those arguments being that an army of 100,000 men would be required to guard Subig Bay against a land attack. In view of the settlement of this question it is to be hoped that Congress may act favorably upon the recommendation made by the Secretary of War in his recent annual report, that \$6,488,000 be appropriated for the construction of batteries on Manila Bay and Subig Bay.

Since the United States government began to patronize expositions down to the Jamestown fair, Congress has appropriated a total of \$28,752,251 for world's fairs, of which \$485,000 has been spent west of the Rocky Mountains, on the Lewis and Clark Exposition. A bill that has been introduced at the present session of Congress provides an appropriation of \$1,175,000 for a government exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909. The money will be apportioned as follows: Government building, \$200,000; exhibit, \$350,000; Alaska building, \$100,000; exhibit, \$200,000; Philippines building, \$75,000; exhibit, \$75,000; Hawaii building, \$50,000; exhibit, \$75,000; Fisheries building, \$50,000. The fisheries exhibit is included in the general government display. Aside from the provision for the government exhibit, no appropriation is asked for. Work on the grounds and buildings of the exposition is well under way and the management is determined to have everything in readiness by opening day, a common enough advance promise which we hope will, in this instance, be fulfilled. Since the ceremonies of breaking ground on June 1, 1907, work has been going on rapidly upon the exposition grounds. Most of the grading and clearing has been finished. All of the principal roadways, avenues, circles and plazas have been completed. The Administration Building has been erected and occupied by the executive force for several months. Contracts have been let for the construction of five large buildings and several small ones.

Inasmuch as the existence of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry will expire by limitation on July 1 of the present year, unless Congress votes to extend it, the future of the organization is a matter of some concern to its members. During a recent hearing on the Army Appropriation Bill before the House Committee on Military Affairs the Chairman of the committee expressed the opinion that the regiment was of little account and should be abolished. He was reminded, however, that if the regiment was mustered out, and then one of our Regular Infantry regiments was, by executive order, recruited in Porto Rico by enlisting natives, as had been suggested, the proceeding would amount virtually to a reduction of the Regular Army. "The best way," said Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, when his opinion was invited, "would be to create there a colonial regiment, and of course I use the word 'colonial' only for want of a better term and because that is what troops occupying foreign territory are usually called—colonial troops. The question of colonial troops has never received thorough and systematic study by the officials of the War Department, because it has never been known exactly what the policy of the Government would be. It is now proposed to study the question of the reorganization of the Army in all of its branches, the Philippine Scouts and the Porto Rican Regiment included, but the War Department did not think it was best to bring the matter before Congress at this time, inasmuch as the Department had submitted so many other legislative requests."

In the course of an article entitled "Military America" the Broad Arrow remarks: "Two countries in the world are unprepared for offensive warfare, because the populations feel secure in their geographical positions. Those countries are the United States and Great Britain. The best wish their friends can make them is that no hostilities shall awake them from their pleasant dream. For of a truth these two nations, so far to the front in civilization and material comfort, are very far behind in military preparation. In two well-contested battles the Americans defeated the Spaniards and forced the Spanish garrison of 22,700 men to surrender. It was a glorious feat of arms. But the three corps of Volunteers, of which only the Rough-Riders knew how to use their rifles, did very little to effect this result. The Regulars took no recruits with them. So, in a word, 14,000 American old soldiers did the business, and very well they did it. The Regulars won the game. The Volunteers, 250,000 strong, played another game at home. They cost the republic a lot of money. They would have been ready in October or December to fight in Cuba. But they were not ready in July, and the Regulars did the work in the heat without them."

Some idea may be had of the work being done at Panama under the Army engineers from the following from the Canal Record: "The total excavation for the month of December, 1907, was 2,200,530 cubic yards. As there were twenty-five working days in the month, this equals

per working day 88,021.5 cubic yards. As the work generally is on a basis of eight working hours, this equals per working hour, 11,002.7 cubic yards; or, per working minute, 1,834 cubic yards; or, per working second, 30.5 cubic yards. This means that at an average of 15 cubic yards to the car (which is about the correct figure, as the flats are rated at 18 yards, and the Western dumps at 12 yards), the Commission is loading, transporting and finally disposing of amounts equal to two carloads every second during the working hours. Flat cars of the Commission are 38 feet in length over all from end of draw bar to end of opposite draw bar. The Western dump cars are 22 feet in length. This makes an average length for cars of 30 feet. Excavation per average day during the month of December, 1907, would equal 5,868 of these cars. This would make a continuous train 33 1-3 miles long, or the engine of the train being at Panama, the caboose would be at Bohio. The Commission has taken out an amount equal to this continuous train every working day in December."

While President Roosevelt has voluntarily promised that the Cuban republic shall be restored and placed under native control not later than Feb. 1, 1909, it is by no means certain that his benevolent purpose can be safely accomplished. The work of preparation for such a change is far from complete and its progress is extremely slow. The most discouraging feature of the whole situation is that the Cuban political leaders are doing little or nothing to create an organized public sentiment on which the republic, when restored, could depend for the needful moral support. The sentiment of real nationalism is almost wholly lacking among the Cuban people. Party politics is everything with them, and instead of cultivating the spirit of a generous patriotism capable of guarding their government against intrigue and revolutionary movements, like that of 1906, the men who should be unselfish leaders of the people are merely schemers for individual advantage. In the absence of a resolute, non-partisan popular sentiment to serve as the foundation of the re-established republic, the restoration of native control will be both difficult and hazardous.

To illustrate the increase in the cost of living the report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in favor of the bill, S. 4030, to fix the pay of the Army, contains a table of comparative sale prices of subsistence stores for November, 1899, and November, 1907. Fifty-seven different commodities are enumerated in this table, including meats, flour, fruits, vegetables, soap, butter, cheese, spices, etc. The article which has increased least in price during the nine years covered by this table is baking powder, the cost of which has risen only seven per cent. The next smallest increase is in the cost of olive oil, eleven per cent, but on other commodities prices have advanced enormously. Bacon has increased fifty-three per cent., breakfast bacon seventy-four per cent., corned beef fifty-eight per cent., evaporated peaches seventy-two per cent., cucumber pickles eighty-two per cent., and lard one hundred per cent. It is an interesting fact that while the price of most of the articles listed has increased from thirty to sixty per cent., that of fresh beef has increased only a little more than eleven per cent.

Press despatches credit Asst. Surg. George M. Olson, U.S.N., with having discovered that vaccination gives immunity against small-pox for a few months only to white men on duty in the tropics, and he is quoted as saying that if vaccination is to be depended upon to safeguard the Navy personnel against the disease the operation should be repeated frequently upon officers and men serving in Philippine waters. If Doctor Olson is correctly quoted in this matter, he has made a discovery of great importance, for if the statement as to the limited value of vaccination is true as applied to the Navy personnel it would seem to be equally true as applied to the Army personnel serving in the Philippines.

Dr. Charles H. Hall, formerly a passed assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy, who, since his resignation in 1900, has made his home in Japan, declares that all the war talk published in that country consists of nonsensical articles copied from sensational American newspapers. "If the American battleship fleet now en route to the Pacific goes to Japan," says Doctor Hall, in an interview in the Philadelphia Press, "it will get the biggest and heartiest welcome that a fleet ever got. As to the rumors of war between the two countries the Japanese people are laughing at them and are eagerly awaiting an opportunity to pay honor to our ships and sailors."

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, has been advised by cable from Manila that at a convention held in that city on Feb. 3 Hon. William H. Taft was unanimously endorsed for the Republican nomination for President. This proceeding is another proof of Judge Taft's unequalled popularity in the Philippines, but, in view of the fact that the islands have no vote in the Electoral College, it is manifestly more sentimental than practical.

Three Chinese navy officers are now afloat in British cruisers to improve their professional training, and it is stated that the number will shortly be increased. Japanese, Chinese, Siamese and other foreign officers have from time to time been received on British ships for the same purpose.



Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., U.S.A., has given the House Committee on Military Affairs some interesting information concerning a steel boat for pontoon service with which he and other engineer officers have been experimenting. "In European countries," said Major Winslow, in the course of his statement, "on account of the great scarcity of timber, they use metal boats. We have always preferred wooden boats for many reasons, principally because they are more easily repaired. A bullet hole, a crack, or any injury to a wooden boat can be repaired with a piece of a cracker box. You cannot repair a hole in a metal boat in that way. A metal boat, if light enough to be portable, is likely to be snagged. Abroad, they have been using two classes of metal boats; one, with the boat made in one piece, and another, with a sectional boat. One class of sectional boat has two sections, another class has one center section and two end sections. They are supposed to be lacking in stiffness, and when damaged are not easily repaired. As long as we can obtain or build wooden pontoon boats in this country the wooden boat is to be preferred. It is now cheaper, but we have had so much difficulty in the last four or five years in getting timber that we are now experimenting with metal boats. A metal boat was purchased for the depot at Washington Barracks and was received there several months ago. It has now been sent to West Point to be used in experiments by a detachment of engineer troops who are stationed there for the instruction and education of cadets. This boat is in one piece, and was made in such a way that it could be cut in two by putting bulkheads across it. It could not be experimented with unless we had other pontoons out of which to make a bridge. At the present time at Washington Barracks there is not a single pontoon boat because all the boats were sent to Cuba last January in a hurry, and so we have no other boats out of which to make bridges since the last one was sent to West Point for experimental purposes."

Comdr. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., who has seen much service in South American waters, predicts that when the American battleship fleet reaches Callao President Prado, of Peru, will give its officers the time of their lives. Speaking of the novel experiences awaiting those officers who have never visited Peru, Commander Palmer is quoted in the Pittsburgh Dispatch as follows: "In Callao and Lima there are no roofs on the houses. You may eat in a dining-room whose ceiling is the cloudless sky; sleep in a chamber with the sky as a coverlet and the stars for electric lights; have a reception in parlors with no roof over them. There are pretty gardens, and there are luscious tropical fruits and all sorts of vegetables, but they are only produced by irrigation, and that is not yet practiced to any considerable extent. Lima has fine buildings and streets. The President's palace is a fine structure and its master knows how to entertain. He will give receptions at which the officers will meet a host of handsome cavaliers and groups of as beautiful señoras and señoritas as can be found in any city in the world. From Callao through Lima and across the barren, windless, waterless, treeless desert, and up, up, up to the very backbone of the Andes Mountains, winds and stretches and zigzags the Oroya Railroad, admitted to be the most extraordinary railroad in the world, and it was built by Meigs, an engineer of the United States. The curves by which it rises up the steep slopes of the Andes; the tunnels which almost telescope one another across canyons spanned by bridges thousands of feet in the air, the height to which it climbs—15,655 feet—combine to render it unique. That altitude overtops the highest peak of Mount Blanc, in Switzerland, which is called 'the Monarch of Mountains.' The Infernillo bridge is the most amazing structure of its type in the world, stretching from one tunnel to a tunnel opposite, 11,000 feet above a mountain stream which rushes and roars at the bottom of the canyon."

In a report on the subject of the standard of visual acuity for recruits from tests made at Fort Riley, Kas., under the personal supervision of Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, and Major H. A. Shaw, surgeon, U.S.A., those officers in conclusion say: "1. That a perfectly sharp image of the target or bull's-eye is not necessary for good shooting. 2. That a visual acuity of twenty-fourths or even twenty-sevenths, in the aiming eye is consistent with good shooting, provided that the soldier is able to accurately focus the sights of his rifle. 3. That as rifle shooting is an act of monocular vision a comparatively high standard of vision is necessary for one eye only. 4. That with regard to the visual acuity necessary to the perception of distant objects a soldier with a visual power of twenty-fourths in the better eye and twenty-hundredths in the poorer will be able to meet all the requirements for service in the field. 5. That in consequence of the Service a graded standard of the various branches of the Service should be adopted. Upon the foregoing conclusions we base the following recommendations as being suitable for our service: 1. That the following standard of vision be adopted for the various branches of the Service:—(a) For the enlisted men of the line of the Army, and of the Engineer and Signal Corps, a minimum of twenty-fourths for the better eye, and of twenty-hundredths in either eye. (b) For the enlisted men of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments, and for the Hospital Corps, a minimum of twenty-sevenths in each eye correctable to twenty-fourths with lenses, provided that no organic disease exists in either eye. 2. That recruits be accepted for the line of the Army when unable with the better eye to recognize all of the letters on the twenty-fourths line, provided that they may be able to read some of the letters on the twenty-thirtieth line."

Col. C. A. Lamar, of the staff of the Confederate General Cobb, may have been, as was stated by our correspondent, Theodore F. Allen, 7th Ohio Cavalry, recently, "the last man killed in battle in the Civil War," but he was certainly not the last man killed in that war. In a report to the War Department, dated Aug. 10, 1865, Col. Theodore H. Barrett, 62d U.S. Colored Infantry, says: "The last volley of the war, it is believed, was fired by the 62d U.S. Colored Infantry about sunset of the 13th of May, 1865, between White's ranch and the Boca Chica, Tex. Our entire loss in killed, wounded and captured was four officers and 111 men." Colonel Barrett does not state whether anyone was killed in this affair, but the official records show that there were

fourteen killed and as many wounded in other affairs succeeding the battle of Columbus, Ga., April 18, 1865. In a skirmish near Germantown, Tenn., of a detachment of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, under Capt. G. W. Smith, six men were killed, two wounded and seven were missing. April 29, 1865, Co. D, 153d Ind. Vols., lost five killed, two wounded and five missing in a skirmish in Lyon county, Ky. May 9, 1865, Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, commanding 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, while pursuing Jefferson Davis and his party, had three men severely wounded, several slightly wounded in a skirmish in the dark near Macon, Ga., with a detachment of Union troops under Colonel Pritchard, 4th Michigan Cavalry, who had two men killed and an officer severely wounded. May 24, 1865, a company of Volunteer militia, under Capt. Warren W. Harris, had one man severely wounded in a fight with bushwhackers. This makes a total of seventeen killed and seventeen wounded after the battle of Columbus, Ga., April 18, 1865, besides those killed in the affair of May 13, 1865. May 25, 1865, there was an explosion of twenty tons of captured powder in the arsenal at Mobile, Ala., in which several hundred were killed or wounded.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Shaw, U.S.N., delivered an entertaining address before the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Naval Y.M.C.A. of Norfolk, Va., on the evening of Jan. 23, in the course of which he gave a graphic account of the origin, growth and achievements of the Navy. Speaking of one aspect of the life of the American bluejacket, Commander Shaw said: "After a continuous experience of four years on G.C.M. duty I would change this and no matter what the charge against the sailor should be I would ask, 'Where did he get his liquor?' My experience has been that in a very large percentage, I cannot say just how large, but frightfully large, of all the offenses that appear before our general courts, liquor is the contributory cause. For that reason I believe that any means that will diminish the amount of drinking on the part of sailors of alcoholic liquors, either by rendering it more difficult to get these liquors, or by providing less harmful substitutes, would be entirely justifiable and productive of the best results. There are two means by which this might be accomplished; first, by establishing a canteen in the various navy yards, where soft drinks and pure beer could be had by the sailors and where means of amusement such as billiard tables, bowling alleys, etc., should be established; and second, through the co-operation of the municipal and federal governments establishing a zone around each navy yard or naval station so as to prevent any liquor being sold within half a mile of such establishment. This latter means I believe was effectively tried at Bremerton and is needed in the vicinity of all our navy yards. The facility with which liquor can be obtained in the vicinity of the Norfolk Navy Yard is the cause of many court-martials, and the probable ruin of many promising careers."

Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who ranks among the foremost electricians in the Army, recently delivered a lecture on "Land Wireless Telegraphy" at the Navy War College, Newport, in the course of which he predicted that wireless telegraphy will probably become one of the principal means of communication in our mobile Army. He described a field wireless set which, as shown by experiments made in Cuba, will probably afford communication between corps or division headquarters, and points within a radius of seventy-five miles. Major Russel points out that the power which this arrangement puts into the hands of detached parties and reconnoitering cavalry will no doubt lead to important changes in security and information and in minor tactics. He adds: "Having had some experience in using field wireless sets, I can quite understand the pessimistic views of those who first try them, since their wide departure from ordinary telegraphic appliances is such that they are certainly obnoxious to the hands of those unaccustomed to them. When instruction, practice, and familiarity were possible, the reports generally changed from hearty recommendations consigning them to the scrap heap, to enthusiastic endorsement for all field telegraphic purposes. No doubt their true place lies somewhere near the mean between these two extremes. It is now universally recognized that the day has past when the fortunes of war will depend solely upon bravery in combat and the individual excellence of any one part of the command. Success must be attained by binding together and working as a harmonious whole."

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th U.S. Cav., is of the opinion that the excellent system of field orders which our military experts are striving so earnestly to establish in the Service might have to be modified in the event of a war requiring the employment of large bodies of militia troops. "Such orders," writes Captain Steele, in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "would be Greek to generals, and colonels and staff officers drawn from the ranks of political life and having no military education, like many of those of our past wars. We also know that among the great nations of Europe experience has proved that about 150,000 men make the most suitable number for a single field army; that larger groups should be divided into two or more armies, like the Prussian armies in the Seven Weeks' War and the German armies in the Franco-Prussian War. But, considering the bad roads of the United States and its neighbors, and the inferior training and discipline of the troops we shall have in case of a great and sudden mobilization of the nation's strength, would such large groups be best for us? Our experience answers, 'No.' So, also, the European corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies are all larger than the corresponding units have ever been in our Service in actual campaign; they are too large, according to our experience, to suit our conditions."

Mr. John D. Schmidt, who is attached to the United States Engineer Office at New Orleans, has developed a scheme for creating a national currency, which is described in a pamphlet now being extensively distributed. He proposes that the Government should pay its bills, to the extent of fifty per cent. or more, in bond-checks, bearing two or three per cent. Mr. Schmidt says: "The country could absorb millions of such money each year. Every country bank and store would be glad to receive them as collateral, as well as a medium of exchange. A half-million would go into Christmas stockings next month and would start many a youngster on the road equipped with the incentive to add to his possessions." It is further

proposed that the authorization to issue bond-checks should carry with it authority to purchase precious metal, equal in amount to the bond-checks, issued from time to time, such gold and silver to be held in bullion in the U.S. Treasury at Washington, against which could be issued paper currency of denominations from \$1 to \$10 of a special design to be used in redeeming the bond-checks when presented and good for the payment of all public and private debts, or any money due the Government for any purpose whatsoever, both bond-checks and currency to be free from all taxation.

The practice of tattooing on the bodies of bluejackets prevails to some extent in all navies, but is most common in the German navy, where the government has taken measures to stop it. An enlisted man on a German battleship suffering from a mysterious disease was found to be a victim of cuticular tuberculosis contracted from tattooing, and several other sailors were found afflicted with vile ailments contracted in the same way. The specialist who made the examinations reported that the process of tattooing affords a vehicle for transmitting diseases of the most virulent character, and on the strength of his report the naval authorities are striving to suppress the practice. A Dusseldorf physician has discovered a simple and painless method of removing tattoo marks without leaving scars. After injecting a pain killer around the tattooed surface, he makes an incision and raises the skin containing the colored substance, which, as a rule, does not penetrate deeply. He then entirely punches out the ink with a many-pointed instrument or scrapes it away from the inside with a lancet, and then replaces the skin, which in a few days resumes its natural faculties without inconvenience to the patient.

We quote the following just and timely tribute to an accomplished engineer officer of the Army from the Marine Review of Cleveland: "The announcement that Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Government engineer, with headquarters at Detroit, who is to retire on Feb. 16, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, was received with pleasure by the vessel interests. That district, one of the most important on the lakes, embracing the restricted channels from the Limekilns to the canal at Sault Ste. Marie, has always been fortunate in the selection of its engineer. General Davis has proved himself a worthy successor to the late Gen. O. M. Poe, and has developed the channels upon a most capacious line. He has been steadily building for the future and he has even been a little in advance of even the vessel interests—as witness his plan for straightening out the channel in the lower Detroit River. He will be well remembered by the vessel interests of the great lakes."

The Metropole of Spokane, Wash., publishes an interview with Major Edward H. Plummer, 3d Inf., U.S.A., on the subject of marriage and divorce, in which the Major says: "There is no divorce where a marriage entered into results as all marriages should, and as nearly all would, if proper marriage laws were made and enforced. Probably the nearest to an ideal, practical and satisfactorily effectual divorce law in this world is that of the Navajo tribe of Indians, the largest single tribe in the United States, a community of 25,000 souls. The law is that when a wife believes a divorce necessary she puts the saddle, saddle blanket and bridle belonging to her husband outside of their dwelling place during his absence from home. Finding them there upon his return, the husband is obliged to accept the decree and seek shelter and a home elsewhere."

The United States Cavalry Association has published a second and revised edition of the valuable manual on "Individual and Combined Military Sketching," by Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., U.S.A. The methods of instruction in individual sketching now in vogue in the Army School of the Line are a new development in the subject of topography, and differ widely from the methods prescribed in any text book, while the methods of combined sketching as developed at the Army Staff College are also entirely new. It has therefore been considered that a description of these methods should be set forth in book form, and this has been thoroughly and admirably done in the present volume.

Advices from Honolulu state that the Japanese consul general at that port has been advised from Tokio that the new regulations relative to the emigration of Japanese laborers to Hawaii will for the time being be limited to the following cases: First. Those who have been in Hawaii and desire to go again. Second. The parents, wives, children, brothers and sisters of the persons who are at present living in Hawaii. Third. The husbands and wives of the brothers and sisters included in the second class. Assuming that there are now between 70,000 and 80,000 Japanese in Hawaii, it is estimated that the new regulations will permit 500,000 more to enter the territory if they so desire.

During the visit of the Brazilian warships to the Jamestown Exposition twenty cases of beri-beri were sent to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment from the Barrosa, a cruiser of the same type as the U.S.S. Albany and U.S.S. New Orleans, notorious for the poor sanitary arrangements for the crew. For several years the medical officers of our Service had reported the wretched sanitary arrangement and allowance of air space in these ships, which amounts, according to an excellent report by the late Surg. H. N. T. Harris, U.S. Navy, to about 134 cubic feet of air space per individual for a crew of 328 men. All but two of the men from the Barrosa recovered.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., is quoted in newspaper despatches as announcing that he will undertake another North Polar expedition during the present year, leaving New York on July 1. "I shall work my way North," he says, "gathering men and supplies until I reach Cape Sheridan, where I will spend the winter, ready to dash for the Pole the following summer. It will be impossible to proceed further by the time we reach Cape Sheridan on account of the darkness that sets in. At this point, which is on the coast of Grout Land, the sun sets on the 12th of October and does not rise again until March 1. Nothing, of course, can be done on account of the darkness."



## CRITICISM OF PANAMA CANAL WORK.

In 1886 Hon. John Bigelow, in response to an invitation from Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, went to the Isthmus as a representative of the New York Chamber of Commerce to inspect the progress of the Panama Canal. At Panama Mr. Bigelow was put in charge of Mr. Bunau-Varilla, engineer-in-chief of the work, then only twenty-six years of age. The acquaintance then formed between the distinguished diplomatist and publicist and the distinguished engineer ripened into friendship, and Mr. Bigelow now appears as an advocate of Mr. Bunau-Varilla's views upon the proper methods of carrying on the work of completing the Panama Canal. This takes the form of a drastic criticism by Mr. Bigelow upon the present methods which appears in a pamphlet entitled "The Panama Canal and the Daughters of Danaus," the daughters in question being the ladies condemned in Hades to pour water into a bottomless vessel eternally.

Mr. Bigelow says: "I do not despair of our having a stable, ample, and permanent canal, but not in this generation, if even in the next, unless prosecuted by other methods than those recommended by the President and by which it has been and is still operated. By the end of the fiscal year in June, six and a half tenths, say two-thirds, of the estimated cost of the works (\$78,000,000 out of \$120,000,000) will have been spent and not one-quarter of the work will have been done." He seeks to establish the following as facts: 1. By the autumn of 1900, the total sum which the Panama Canal was estimated by the President's engineers to cost, will have been expended, and certainly less than one-third of the projected work completed. Our government between the moment it came into possession of the French property and March last, have spent an annual average of \$16,000,000 to execute in two years and eleven months only six million cubic yards of excavation—a difference which shows that the French Company on an average had about four times more return of work for the money spent than our government had in that time. The French achieved their average monthly output of 1,400,000 during 1886-1887 and 1888, with but 15,000 operatives; we, for a feeble average, with practically little if any yellow or Chagres fever to war upon, with sea-going suction-dredges propelled by twin screws costing without their equipment over \$362,000 apiece, had about 40,000 men on our payroll.

2. There is not a single one of the advantages of the proposed change of locks and dams that was not just as obvious the day the canal work was visited by Mr. Taft and his consulting engineers in April last, nor one against which Mr. Taft and his consulting engineers were not warned by Bunau-Varilla before they went there; nor one which the location recommended by Mr. Bunau-Varilla would not have avoided.

3. The Gatun dam is simply a preposterous piece of work, and should it be prosecuted according to the proposed dimensions, is liable not only to result disastrously to the canal itself and to the whole country below that will be at its mercy, but also to seriously delay the use of the canal.

In answer to the statement of Colonel Goethals in his report of October, 1907, that the rock portion of the cut can be removed "more economically in the dry than in the wet," Mr. Bigelow says: "Does not this monumental error show the necessity of completing Colonel Goethals's instruction on this capital point? However valuable may be his services on the canal his time will be infinitely better employed if he is sent to Europe and to Japan to learn what he seems to ignore absolutely, the cheapness of rock extrication by dredging if properly handled, and that it is now much cheaper than to remove it in the dry."

To prove this statement extracts are given from the "Transactions of the English Institution of Civil Engineers," showing the wonderful results accomplished by the Lönitz system of breaking up rock by dropping upon it a heavy weight, or ram from a height. At Blyth and on the Manchester Ship Canal the cost of transforming rock into ordinary dredgeable ground by this method ranges from 6d. to 10d., twelve to twenty cents, a cubic yard. The rock at Blyth compares in hardness with basalt, and that at Manchester is also very hard. The heavy ram is now fifteen tons. With rams of thirty to thirty-five tons it is believed that the cost could be reduced to the insignificant sum of four to six cents and the hardest ground made dredgeable for about sixteen to twenty-four cents. Even with fifteen-ton rams there is no hardness of ground that can resist destruction by the Lönitz system. The first Isthmian Canal Commission in its report of 1901 fixed the expense of extracting submerged rocks at about \$4.75 a cubic yard.

Mr. Bigelow says: "At present the public has no reliable evidence that the prism of the canal on the Culebra has been deepened a single foot through the whole seven-mile breadth of the Culebra hill, if even at any part of it. The excavations thus far have been mostly, if not entirely devoted to widening the trench already cut by the French Company." He charges that dredging that should have been done later has been hastened because it was easy and served to make a record, instead of directing the whole force and money upon the point of most resistance.

"It is with reluctance," Mr. Bigelow further says, "that I here report an impression entertained in quarters likely to be informed, that the friction here referred to [that reported between Colonel Goethals and the War Department last summer] was that the Chief Engineer at Panama and the War or the Executive Department were not agreed about the ethics of increasing the output by dredging in the prism of the canal, where no place for depositing the excavation had been prepared."

Concluding, Mr. Bigelow says: "If now Congress will give Mr. (sic?) Goethals a free hand, the presumption is that he will next propose, if he has not already done it: 'First. A dam and lock at the present level of the Culebra cut, whatever that may be.

"Second. That he will treat the Chagres River as the greatest benefactor and ally of the canal, instead of what it has been hitherto esteemed, its greatest terror and obstruction; will treat it as the beneficent power which is both competent and willing to do all the work of digging the canal except what would devolve upon a comparatively limited number of experts; to supply light by night and by day to prosecute it when necessary, pure and wholesome water in abundance for the whole zone, and a reduction of the payroll from 40,000 men to not exceeding 15,000.

"Third. Provide Loebel dredges as fast as required to dredge the prism of the canal by which the rock work can be made as dredgeable as clay and at no greater expense than blasting rock work on land, and by which the dredgings will be disposed of without any railway tracks, trains, or any of the obstructions, waste of time and labor that they imply.

"Fourth. Finally, ask Congress to carry out the Presi-

dent's effort, ineffectually made two years ago, to transfer the management of the Isthmian Canal from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State, where it properly belongs, and thus relieve both the President and his Secretary of War from duties which in addition to their other cares have proved so much too much for both."

Such statements as these made upon such responsible authority would seem to require reply. Their animus would appear to be indicated by this statement by Mr. Bigelow concerning Mr. Bunau-Varilla: "His plans were adopted and executed from the beginning of 1888. The financial collapse of the company, however, at the end of 1888, terminated his connection with the work. Had he been permitted to continue in charge of the work, he had counted confidently upon having the first navigable level across the Culebra cut established at the 170-foot level, and to thus open the canal for traffic in 1891."

## PROVED VALUE OF THE BAYONET.

The trial of Lieutenant General Stoessel in St. Petersburg on the charge of having surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese before its resources were exhausted has brought out certain testimony as to the use of the bayonet which is of general military interest. This testimony was given by Colonel Golitzynsky, who had command of the fort known as the Eagle's Nest, the highest fortified position at Port Arthur. It overlooked every other point of defense, and when it fell the doom of Port Arthur was sealed. Colonel Golitzynsky testified that the garrison under his command was nearly annihilated time after time by the fearful rain of Japanese shells and bullets, but that fresh volunteers were always ready to move forward to replace their fallen comrades, many soldiers doing so without permission from their organization commanders. Finally, after the Russian artillery on this mountain top was completely disabled, the Russians repulsed the Japanese again and again with bayonets, hand grenades, rocks and bare fists. When the Japanese advanced to attack for the sixth time the Russian garrison, which was then reduced to one officer and half a dozen men, abandoned the position and the tragedy was ended. Colonel Golitzynsky described the bayonet charges of the Japanese as terrific and almost irresistible, and similar testimony was given concerning their attack on Fort No. 2, from which only ten men of a Russian garrison of five hundred came forth alive.

This statement cannot be accepted without the doubt suggested by the fact that a commander who surrenders is disposed to make the most of the strength of his enemy and his own weakness. But the testimony of Colonel Golitzynsky tends to refute the contention that the bayonet has become an obsolete weapon.

Fortunately it is not necessary to depend upon either Russian or Japanese testimony as to the use of the bayonet in the late war. An accomplished officer of the United States Army, Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav., who was present with the Japanese forces in Manchuria as an observer, has given some positive information on the subject. He says the war demonstrated that even if bayonets are not brought into actual use their moral effect is great, frequently causing the enemy to desert his trenches. Colonel McClelland holds that it would be a mistake to base an estimate as to the casualties resulting from the use of the bayonet upon the relatively small number of bayonet wounds found in the hospitals, the general opinion being that soldiers receiving bayonet thrusts died on the field and therefore never reached a hospital. "In night attack," says Colonel McClelland, "the bayonet is essential. It should be sword-shaped and kept sharp." He adds that there is but one opinion in the Japanese army and that is that the bayonet should be retained, made on the best pattern, and the soldier thoroughly trained in its use.

Another disinterested witness as to fighting at close quarters in Manchuria is Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, of the British army, who was also present, as observer, and who has vividly recorded his experiences in his valuable work, "A Staff Officer's Note-book." From this work we quote the following description of a single experience:

"A handful of Japanese having leaped from their cover to fling themselves to earth within ten paces of the Russians. Unendurable suspense! Here I stand in safety seeing Japanese and Russians springing up to fire point-blank into one another's face, then crouching down to reload, then again rising for a moment to fire. It is too much! I saw those things as clearly as if I were part of them, and the sight of those little struggling figures silhouetted against the sky will never be effaced from my mind. For now the Russians rose in a line, and holding their sharp bayonets before them, charged down like mountain bulls. At their head was a gallant officer in a white coat, and his sword flashed as he waved it round his head. Down and back went the Japanese; the headquarters staff had to turn their heads away from the long-drawn-out agony of this struggle with bayonet and sword; but I could not, for I was lost in amazement. The foes had drawn apart, and stood facing one another at ten yards' distance. It seemed an eternity, and actually it must have been a minute. Then they closed again, and seemed to wrestle body to body, and parted again, and threw rocks and thrust bayonets, and clubbed their rifles, but they did not shoot, or if they did, it was only a very, very little. There were only some seventy Japanese, and perhaps fifty or sixty Russians. The crisis lasted fully five minutes, and now the Japanese seemed beaten; several of them fell back; all was lost. No! The fugitives turned again; brave fellows! The Russians withdrew to their trench; the Japanese followed close on their heels, and the position was taken."

It is evident from the experience of the campaign in Manchuria that, in spite of the efficiency of modern rifle fire at greatly increased ranges, the operations of war will continue to bring the combatant forces into actual contact, and that consequently the bayonet should be retained as a definite factor in the equipment of the infantry soldier. The Japanese relied upon the bayonet in their most desperate battles in the late war, and the Russians themselves are so convinced of its value, as shown in that war, that they have instituted a rigorous system of bayonet-practice for all infantry troops. In the South African war the Boers were in such dread of the bayonet that they were careful to give the British forces no opportunity of testing its power upon them. As a result of the meager extent to which the bayonet figured in that war many British military experts decried it as an obsolete weapon and urged that it be abolished altogether. But now, with the lessons of Manchuria before them, the British authorities have adopted for the Army a new bayonet of the Japanese pattern which is to be five inches longer than the one now in use with the British infantry.

There was recently for a short time some doubt as to

the wisdom of retaining the bayonet in the equipment of the Infantry arm of the United States Army. That doubt, however, appears to have been completely dispelled, partly by the experiences of the campaign in Manchuria and partly as the result of careful investigation by competent military experts. As a disabling weapon, as an instrument of annihilation, and because of its moral effect, the bayonet will doubtless be retained, if for no other reason than that nothing so effective has ever been proposed as a substitute.

As showing the trend of professional opinion on this subject, it is interesting to observe that there is a growing feeling in Austria-Hungary in favor of issuing the bayonet to the cavalry of the imperial army. The Kavalleristische Monatshefte, of Vienna, strongly advocates the addition of the bayonet to the cavalry equipment, and suggests that it be fixed to the carbine but so adjusted that it can be folded back along the barrel when not required for use. Manifestly the day of the bayonet has not passed by any means.

## AN EXCELLENT PROPOSITION.

An Army officer of large experience sends us the draft of a bill, which follows, and asks, "What would you think of the excellence of a law, something like the inclosed draft, to stimulate all officers of the Army to the best that is in them? It has always seemed to me that there should be a more widely diffused stimulus than now exists. I believe a law along the lines indicated would be of tremendous value." We think that the passage of such an act as this would be of the greatest possible benefit to the Army. The promotions out of course, which have created so much feeling in the Army, have been due to the fact that President Roosevelt thinks that he should have authority to recognize in some way what he regards as special distinction or special ability in an officer. Rather than fail in this, he has used the only right of selection he has, which is to the rank of general officer. We speak from knowledge when we say that some of the promotions to brigadier general would have stopped short of that grade had the President possessed the power to promote an officer out of course to a lesser rank.

The second section of the proposed bill would cure one of the most serious evils from which the Army is now suffering, that of the depletion of the line for the benefit of the staff, and this without in any way lessening the strength of the staff.

Section 3 follows, naturally as a corollary to the first two sections. Section 4 provides for the only contingency which requires that the President should have a free hand in the matter of selection, and that is the contingency of war. The text of the bill is as follows:

## AN ACT TO REGULATE PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Be it enacted, etc. Section 1. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to promote one grade, any officer of the Army, who may have especially and markedly distinguished himself either by gallantry in action, conspicuous service or notable achievement; such appointments to be additional in the grade to which made, until absorbed in the regular line through vacancy.

Section 2. That in order that companies may not be unduly depleted, all details to the General Staff, Staff Departments, West Point Military Academy, and the different Service colleges, shall be considered as in excess of the established Line Service, which shall be kept full by regular promotions and appointments, so that all organizations shall, as far as practicable, have their full quota of officers on duty therewith. When details expire the officers so relieved shall return to the Regular Line Service from which made and take the places of other officers so detailed.

Section 3. Except as herein authorized, in time of peace, all promotions shall be by seniority in the different branches of the Service; and all appointments of general officers, other than by detail, as now authorized, shall be from the next lower grade.

Section 4. In time of war the President may appoint to the grades of general officers by selection from the Army, and may assign general officers to command of armies, corps, divisions, brigades, and other independent commands, at his discretion; he may also appoint to appropriate grades in the Regular Service volunteer officers who may have rendered especially distinguished, conspicuous or meritorious service.

## THE MESSAGE TO DEWEY AT MANILA.

The following letter, bearing the signature of Mary Bradford Crowninshield, appears in the Boston Transcript:

"In your issue of Jan. 17 there is a short paragraph stating that ex-Secretary Long, before the Cohasset Club, made the statement that the despatch to Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey ordering him to proceed to Manila Bay and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet was written by some clerk in the Navy Department. The first time that Mr. Long made this statement, which, of course, he thought to be true, was on some such occasion. I have never had the pleasure of reading Secretary Long's book, but I recall that in a criticism upon it the critic quotes Mr. Long as saying, 'Crowninshield did write that despatch, but it was as an amanuensis at President McKinley's dictation.' In a clipping that I have he is credited with these words: 'The despatch was written and I took it to the President and he signed it.'

"On that momentous Sunday, when the despatch came from Commodore Dewey saying that he had been ordered to leave Hong Kong, and asking for instructions, Mr. Long had gone over into Virginia, where he remained all day, returning to Washington at about 6 p.m. The despatch from Commodore Dewey was brought to our house and Admiral Crowninshield took it at once to the President. Mr. Long did not hear of Commodore Dewey's despatch until he returned, and when he did return my husband had composed and written the despatch in the Cabinet room, had returned to where the President was sitting in the upper hall at the White House, handed it to him and received the President's approval, who, however, added a single word. The important despatch was then taken by Admiral Crowninshield to the Navy Department, and put into cipher by Lieutenant Whittlesley, one of the assistants to the chief of the bureau, an officer accustomed to such confidential work. The last thing that President McKinley said to Admiral Crowninshield as he was leaving the White House was, 'Do not send that message until Secretary Long has seen and signed it.'

"If other proof than this simple statement of fact were needed I have in my possession four letters, one from a distinguished Senator, two from the members of Presi-



dent McKinley's Cabinet, and the fourth, Lieutenant Whittlesey's statement, reciting the above facts, as well as other details.

"Admiral Crowninshield has never sought credit for this, or for any act of his. He simply considered it a most interesting event to be connected with, but would probably never have mentioned his part in the matter had not a lapse of memory caused Mr. Long to say what he has. Ex-Secretary Long has forgotten the facts. His first statement, made probably in 1901, that an obscure clerk wrote that despatch, is greatly at variance with the later paragraph in his book, stating that Admiral Crowninshield wrote the despatch at the dictation of President McKinley—and both statements are utterly opposed to the facts stated in the four letters to which I have alluded.

"No 'clerk' saw or even handled that despatch. After Mr. Long had read the despatch and had signed it, a naval lieutenant took it to the telegraph operator, who knew no more what he was sending than he had ever known of the orders in cipher which were constantly passing through his hands. This explanation is no attack upon the ex-Secretary of the Navy. No one respects that gentleman more than I."

#### BRITISH BATTLESHIP LORD NELSON.

The new British battleship Lord Nelson, recently delivered to the Admiralty, as described by the Engineer, of London, is a sister vessel to the Agamemnon, and was designed by Sir Philip Watts almost immediately upon his appointment as Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty. The displacement of the Lord Nelson is 16,500 tons. Her length is 410 feet, her beam seventy-nine feet six inches, and her draught twenty-seven feet. She has a very powerful armament, being provided with four 12-inch and ten 9.2-inch guns. In addition, she has eighteen 3.5-inch guns, six 3-pounders, six pomps and two Maxims. She has four submerged torpedo tubes on the broadside, and one submerged tube astern. All these are eighteen inches in diameter. Ahead she can fire two 12-inch and four 9.2-inch guns; on the broadside, four 12-inch and five 9-inch; and astern, two 12-inch and four 9.2-inch guns.

Her machinery consists of two sets of four-cylinder vertical triple-expansion engines driving two propellers. There are fifteen boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type designed for producing sufficient steam to maintain 10,750 horsepower, at which power a speed of eighteen knots is calculated upon. The pressure is 275 pounds per square inch.

The armor amidships over the machinery and other vital parts is twelve inches, tapering to six inches in the bow and four inches at the stern. Above this, and extending to the upper deck, the armor is eight inches thick, while forward and aft are the usual bulkheads, also eight inches thick; within them are placed the barbettes, which are mainly of twelve-inch armor, while the mountings of the nine 2-inch guns are protected by armored barbettes with heavy plating hoods. The main armor is made on the K.C. system.

#### COMPLAINT OF A VICTIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every now and then our War Department issues, by many individuals called, an unjust order. Likewise our Congress oftentimes enacts what seems to many people unjust laws. Take for instance G. O. 237, A.G.O., Nov. 27, 1907. The recruit, also the discharged soldier who stays out beyond the "three months' limit," receives a "recruit toilet kit." Who wouldn't be a recruit! The discharged soldier, out of service two months, dead broke like the recruit, rejoins the colors but is denied the benefits of the above order, because he re-enlisted and can well afford to pay for it if he wants that "kit" awful bad. This "recruit toilet kit" is a desirable acquisition, even to the soldier who re-enlists.

There we have G.O. 40, of 1898. Men enlisting or re-enlisting in the Regulars after the declaration of war and serving without the limit of the United States will receive two months extra pay like the Volunteers, and their discharge upon application. G.O. 48, of 1899, put in the proviso "for the war only." Why? The majority of those men applied for and received their discharges and many re-enlisted the following day. In the spring of '99, while first sergeant of my old company, I prepared forty-three discharges and final statements under G.O. 40, many of the men re-enlisting the following day. I had re-enlisted in May, '98 (for the war, be it known, down in Chickamauga Park, I failed to take my discharge and re-enlist the following day, but continued to the end of my enlistment, when I again re-enlisted). I have made application for the two months' extra pay, but the Auditor says: "Nothing doing; you did not enlist for the war 'only.'" Now, had I accepted my discharge and then re-enlisted I would have been (financially) the gainer, as I have figured it out since. Although I am not the only "Victim," yet there are not many of us who went to Cuba as members of the 5th Corps and returned mere skeletons, our system full of "malaria" fever and a bullet hole or two in our limbs, and "five" years chopped off from our natural lives. O, yes, we get double time towards retirement and may be later on a "campaign" badge. I look upon it as a piece of injustice. The extra pay should never have been allowed at all, or should have been given to all who enlisted or re-enlisted after war had been declared.

VICTIM.

#### COAST ARTILLERY AND THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 19 is an editorial on the Coast Artillery and the Navy. While I agree with your position as to the transfer of the former to the Navy, there are some points in the article on which I would like to touch.

You ask whether Coast Artillery officers would be willing to be limited, as general officers, to the command of Artillery departments. So far as I can remember, only four artillerymen have attained the rank of general officer on the active list since the Civil War—Generals Graham, Kobbé, Duval and J. M. K. Davis—so, as far as promotion is concerned, the Coast Artilleryman should jump at the chance of having the command of Artillery departments limited to Coast Artillerymen; it would give promotion unheard of in the annals of the Artillery.

You seem to imply that such a course would be a reflection on the abilities of the Coast Artilleryman. The command of an Artillery department would embrace that portion of the mobile Army assigned as "support" for the protection of the land defenses of the works. It is already recognized that an Artillery district commander

commands such supports, therefore the Artillery department commander would certainly do so, with the result that his command would be more "general" in character than that of an officer commanding a field army only.

The problem of coast defense includes the land defense as well as the service of the coast guns; they are co-ordinate elements and are equally within the sphere of the Coast Artilleryman's training and duties. There is nothing "narrow" in that, surely.

To expect a man who has spent his life in the mobile Army to suddenly acquire a knowledge of coast defense is asking too much of the human mind. It does not imply a lack of ability on the part of an infantryman or a cavalryman, but a lack of training in that direction, and a training which is of no value to him, unless he gets assigned to coast defense work.

You also ask whether the Coast Artilleryman will be

willing to stay on the coast instead of going "to the front." Where is "the front"? In case of war with a maritime nation what position is further to the front than the coast (except the Navy)? Where would the first actions take place in such a war—barring naval engagements—except on the coast? If the coast is not "the front," where is it? If the war is not with a maritime nation, the training of the Coast Artilleryman permits him to take the place of an Infantryman, as was done in the Philippine insurrection.

To limit the Coast Artillery general officer to the command of an Artillery department is nothing but justice to the other arms; it implies no lack of ability. To limit the command of such departments to the Coast Artillerymen is again nothing but justice, since they have spent their lives in that work and know it.

ARTILLERY.

#### PROSPECTIVE NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Naval Station, Honolulu, T.H., Dec. 9, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Two officers who, according to the list published on page 265 of your issue of Nov. 16 last, retire as captains, will reach the grade of rear admiral, if they live, one of them until Jan. 28, and the other until July 11, and suffer no casualty. Under existing conditions the latter will reach the number 12.

In this connection the accompanying lists may be of interest or of use. It should be understood that, while they are correct according to the Register as known to me to-day, modifications may be expected whenever a casualty occurs, particularly among the seniors. But except to the immediate victim of the casualty, every such modification will be beneficial; and the dates associated with predicted promotions are the latest dates upon which, under existing law, such promotions can occur.

It may be said for the encouragement of those who

are tabulated as retiring in the captain's grade, or if attaining the grade of rear admiral, are shown as failing to reach the coveted number nine, that a study of similar lists prepared from time to time during the past five years shows success in many a case which formerly appeared to be hopeless. Even so late as Aug. 5 of last year (after the casualty of the preceding day), the forecast for an officer now No. 11 on the captain's list retired him as No. 12 on the list of rear admirals; while to-day's predictions show that, if nothing untoward happens to him before June 18, 1909, his retirement will be in the upper nine. Similarly the captain now No. 2 on the list appears in a forecast, prepared a little more than three years ago, as retiring No. 6 on the list of captains; but among his seniors, who were younger than he, there were four voluntary retirements in advance of the age-limit, and there was one death, so that he has climbed to a predicted No. 1. A casualty affecting any one of eighteen of his seniors, before the 27th of January next, will promote him to the grade of rear admiral before retirement.

SAMUEL W. VERY.

REAR ADMIRALS.			
No.	Name.	Reach Upper 9.	Retire.
1.	Evans.		Aug. 18, '08.
2.	Goodrich.		Jan. 7, '09.
3.	Thomas, C.M.		Oct. 1, '08.
4.	Dayton.		Oct. 25, '08.
5.	Sperry.		Sept. 3, '09.
6.	Burwell.		July 19, '08.
7.	Berry, R. M.		Jan. 28, '08.
8.	Swainburne.		April 23, '08.
9.	Hemphill.		Aug. 24, '09.
10.	Emory.		June 18, '09.
11.	Bicknell.	Jan. 28, '08.	Dec. 17, '08.
12.	Merrell.	April 23, '08.	May 15, '08.
13.	Leutze.	May 15, '08.	Sept. 7, '08.
14.	Seabee.	July 19, '08.	Nov. 16, '09.
15.	Couden.	Sept. 7, '08.	Feb. 20, '10.
16.	Pendleton.	Oct. 1, '08.	Oct. 30, '08.
17.	Clover.	Retires, 16.	May 27, '09.
18.	Miller.	Do., 18.	Jan. 8, '08.
		Oct. 25, '08.	July 11, '08.
			May 23, '09.

CAPTAINS.			
No.	Name.	Rear Admiral.	Upper Nine.
1.	Swift.	Jan. 3, '08.	Oct. 30, '08.
2.	Colby.	Jan. 3, '08.	March 17, '10.
3.	Logan.	Jan. 28, '08.	Retires, 18.
4.	Arnold.	Jan. 30, '08.	Dec. 17, '08.
5.	Cowles, W. S.	April 23, '08.	Retires, 15.
6.	Tausig.	May 15, '08.	Jan. 7, '09.
7.	Pillsbury.	July 11, '08.	Retires, 12.
8.	Rae.	Do.	Jan. 7, '09.
9.	Marix.	Do.	Do.
10.	Rodgers, R. P.	Do.	Do.
11.	Ingersoll.	July 19, '08.	May 23, '09.
12.	Schroeder.	Do.	Do.
13.	Wainwright.	Do.	Do.
14.	McLean, T. C.	Aug. 1, '08.	May 27, '09.
15.	Barnette.	Sept. 7, '08.	Retires, 12.
16.	Moore, E. K.	Oct. 1, '08.	June 18, '09.
17.	Rodgers, J. A.	Oct. 25, '08.	July 26, '10.
18.	Adams.	Oct. 30, '08.	Sept. 3, '09.
19.	Blocklinger.	Do.	Do.
20.	Potter.	Do.	Do.
21.	Niles, N. E.	Dec. 15, '08.	Oct. 23, '09.
22.	Harber.	Do.	Do.
23.	Mason.	Do.	Do.
24.	Perkins.	Dec. 17, '08.	Oct. 25, '09.
25.	Nasro.	Jan. 7, '09.	Nov. 16, '09.
26.	Kimball.	Feb. 2, '09.	Dec. 20, '09.
27.	Harris.	May 23, '09.	Nov. 20, '09.
28.	Barry.	May 27, '09.	Dec. 4, '09.
29.	Winslow, H.	June 18, '09.	Dec. 27, '09.
30.	Berry, A. G.	July 24, '09.	Jan. 9, '10.
31.	Phelps.	Sept. 3, '09.	Feb. 18, '10.
32.	Porter.	Oct. 23, '09.	Feb. 20, '10.
33.	Stuart.	Do.	March 17, '10.
34.	Niles, K.	Oct. 25, '09.	Do.
35.	Mahan.	Nov. 16, '09.	May 4, '10.
36.	Dixon.	Nov. 20, '09.	Sept. 16, '10.
37.	Comly.	Dec. 2, '09.	Sept. 22, '10.
38.	Hubbard.	Dec. 27, '09.	Nov. 7, '10.
39.	McCrackin.	Jan. 9, '10.	Nov. 14, '10.
40.	Dyer.	Feb. 18, '10.	Dec. 14, '10.
41.	Rees.	Do.	March 28, '11.
42.	Heilner.	Feb. 20, '10.	Retires, 15.
43.	Murdoch.	March 17, '10.	Do.
44.	Osterhaus.	May 4, '10.	May 19, '11.
45.	Dillingham.	Do.	June 14, '11.
46.	Freel.	Sept. 16, '10.	Retires, 18.
47.	Sargent.	Sept. 22, '10.	July 13, '11.
48.	Merriam.	Nov. 7, '10.	Aug. 26, '11.
49.	Milton.	Nov. 14, '10.	Sept. 14, '11.
50.	Ward.	Nov. 14, '10.	Oct. 20, '11.
51.	Staunton.	Dec. 14, '10.	Oct. 20, '11.
52.	Bartlett.	Jan. 29, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
53.	Thomas, C.	March 28, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
54.	Marshall.	May 19, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
55.	McCrea.	June 14, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
56.	Qualtrough.	July 15, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
57.	Young.	Do.	Oct. 20, '11.
58.	Southerland.	Aug. 26, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
59.	Fox.	Sept. 14, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
60.	Freemont.	Oct. 17, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
61.	Mertz.	Oct. 20, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
62.	Cottman.	Oct. 28, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
63.	Howard.	Oct. 29, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
64.	Cowles, W. O.	Dec. 22, '11.	Oct. 20, '11.
65.	Knight.	Jan. 20, '12.	Oct. 20, '11.
66.	Badger.	Jan. 20, '12.	Oct. 20, '11.
67.	Diell.	June 7, '12.	Oct. 20, '11.
68.	Nicholson.	June 29, '12.	Oct. 20, '11.
69.	Underwood.	Aug. 11, '12.	Oct. 20, '11.
70.	Wilner.	Oct. 30, '12.	Oct. 20, '11.
71.	Morrell.	Dec. 3, '12.	Oct. 20, '11.
72.	Moore, C. B. T.	Feb. 13, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
73.	Veeder.	March 26, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
74.	Reynolds.	April 19, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
75.	Robinson.	June 15, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
76.	Barton.	Aug. 19, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
77.	Denig.	Sept. 20, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
78.	Peters.	Sept. 20, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
79.	Fiske.	Nov. 12, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
80.	Hutchins.	Dec. 1, '13.	Oct. 20, '11.
81.	Rowley.	Do.	Oct. 20, '11.
82.	Ransom.	Do.	Oct. 20, '11.
83.	Easton.	Do.	Oct. 20, '11.

Promoting.

Nobody.

Nasro.

Moore, E. K., and Rodgers, J. A.

Adams.

Phelps.

Ingersoll, Schroeder and Wainwright.

Logan.

Cowles, W. S.

Nobody.

Winslow, H.

Perkins.

Tausig.

Barnette.

Mahan.

Heilner.

Blocklinger and Potter.

Swift.

Pillsbury, Rae, Marix and Rodgers, R. P.

Harris.

Comly.

Nobody.

Do.

Niles, K.

Kimball.

Berry, A. G.

Nobody.

Osterhaus and Dillingham.

Porter.

Nobody.

Hubbard.

Nobody.

Do.

Dyer and Rees.

Morrell.

McCrackin.

Fox.

Mertz.

Vreeland.

Collins.

Sargent.

Staunton.

Retires No. 2.

McCrea.

Thomas, C.

Cowles, W. C.

Qualtrough and Young.

Marshall.

June 29, '12.

Nicholson.

Southerland.

Nobody.

Bartlett.

Moore, C. B. T.

Robinson.

Nobody.

Wilner.

Potts, S., Helm and Winslow, C. McK.

Howard.

Cottman.

Retires No. 3.

Nobody.

Diell.

Underwood.

Badger.

Freemont.

Boywer.



Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, made a speech during the debate on military appropriations in the Reichstag, on Feb. 3, in which he argued for the creation of a German national militia, his contention being that the extensive employment of professional troops generally prolongs wars and renders them more costly than would be the case if civilian soldiers were employed. He declared that much could be learned as to the value of militia troops from a careful study of the operations of the Civil War in the United States, and urged his hearers to profit by the lessons of that conflict. If Herr Bebel means by this statement that he believes that the Civil War was of shorter duration because of the employment of large masses of volunteers than it would have been had the opposing armies been made up entirely of professional soldiers, it is to be feared that he has studied history to poor purpose. It is obvious that the truth is exactly the reverse of what he states. Moreover, survivors of the opposing armies have expressed the opinion that if the Federal government had had a thoroughly trained and equipped regular army of 200,000 men at its disposal in 1860, or even in 1861, there would either have been no war at all, or, at the worst, only a comparatively brief one. The world never has seen a more convincing exemplification of the folly and waste of national unpreparedness than that presented by the United States in the great war of 1861-5.

Commenting upon what was said here on the subject of Capt. Herbert A. White's introductory lecture at the Army School of the Line, the Fort Leavenworth Times says: "That is a good thought expressed by Captain White. 'There can be no successful men in our present work-a-day world who are not accurate men.' So interdependent and so varied have become the interests of big modern institutions that there must be accuracy throughout. One bit of carelessness or a single error may cause an annoyance to the whole business that will require weeks to readjust, exactly as a loose bolt may do great damage in what had been a piece of smoothly running machinery." This is illustrated by a story the late Edmund Clarence Stedman told of his experiences as a clerk in the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Finding his cash short one day, to the extent of two cents, Stedman took the money out of his pocket and dropped it into the till. After he had left the employment of the company he met in the street one day the treasurer of the company, who asked him whether his cash account was right every time while he was with the company. When the treasurer's attention was called to the exception he exclaimed, "Confound you, Stedman, we have had the whole force of the office at work for weeks trying to find that two cents." This was the result of cutting red tape and taking the shortcut to a conclusion.

Prince John Kalaniana'ole, delegate from Hawaii; Geo. B. McClellan, and F. M. Hatch, of Honolulu, made interesting statements before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Jan. 29, showing the undoubted importance of improving Pearl Harbor, H. I., and building a drydock there. The Prince, as truthfully as forcibly, says: "The development of Pearl Harbor is not a Hawaiian proposition, it is a national need. But as my nation gave over its sovereignty to this country ten years ago, we have a right to ask, and we do ask that adequate protection be provided for our islands, so that we could not be captured by a single hostile battleship as could be done to-day. Coast fortifications alone are not sufficient; there must be an operating base for war vessels as well as coast defenses, and the latter are useless without the former. Hawaii should be defended for its own protection; but I repeat that it is far more important for the offensive and defensive plans of the nation as a whole." Mr. McClellan said: "If Hawaii, in its present defenseless state, were captured by a foreign foe, the American people would expend \$500,000,000 if necessary, to retake the islands; and in the end it would probably cost that much to displace a foe when once entrenched there."

Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg. Gen., U.S.A., is following out the recommendation of the Dodge Commission which investigated the conduct of the Spanish War, namely, that the Medical Department of the Army accumulate and keep on hand a year's reserve supply, sufficient for an army at least four times the present actual strength, of all medicines, hospital furniture and stores that can be so kept without deteriorating in quality. Medicines, as a general rule, do not deteriorate if properly cared for, though quinine may lose a little of its color and some trouble is encountered in keeping iodide of potash. Rubber articles are hard to preserve and are not included in reserve supplies. General O'Reilly has asked for an appropriation of \$700,000 for supplies, an increase of \$60,000 over last year, which, if granted, will enable him to continue the policy of accumulating the proposed reserve. He states that the cost of the Army of Cuban Pacification to the medical and hospital appropriation has amounted thus far to \$100,000.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., has sent the following communication to the Philadelphia Public Ledger: "I observe that you say that Admiral Goodrich and Admiral Melville, retired, when called upon, by the Secretary of the Navy to explain, Admiral Melville had qualified his statement. Please correct this statement, as I have not been called upon by the Secretary of the Navy to explain anything. Neither have I qualified any statement that I have made, as I did not adversely criticize the conduct of the Navy Department or its bureaus, but have always been a consistent supporter of the bureau system, which I earnestly believe under a civilian Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with its expert bureau chiefs, is the only mode of successfully conducting the business of the navy department of a republic."

Major J. J. Matignon, of the medical department of the French army, who was with the Japanese as an observer during the war with Russia, has written a book on his experiences, which is dedicated "to the army of Japan, the bravest, the best disciplined, the most democratic, the most patriotic of modern armies." Major Matignon speaks in the highest terms of the Japanese medical and sanitary service, which, he says, in eighteen months reversed the proportion, in European armies, of

deaths by disease to deaths by fire-arms, the Japanese record having been one death by disease to four deaths from wounds. The great scourge of the Japanese forces, he adds, was beri-beri, eighty thousand cases having been sent from Manchuria to Japan, eight thousand of which were fatal. Manchuria is described as an ideal country for active military operations, warm in summer and cold, but dry, in winter, thus affording little ground for the fear of endemic diseases. Typhoid was uncommon and cholera rare, and as all Japanese soldiers are carefully vaccinated, there was no dread of small-pox. The Japanese soldier was well fed, well clothed and well cared for—"and," says Major Matignon, "he repaid his country by his courage and patriotism."

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., in the course of a recent hearing on the Navy Appropriation Bill, strongly urged approval of the item of \$35,000 for the construction of two additional sets of officers' quarters at the marine barracks, Norfolk Navy Yard. He explained that owing to the lack of quarters at the barracks several marine officers are obliged to live in Norfolk, across the river, which is unfortunate and prejudicial to discipline. The right idea, he continued, is to keep the officers near the troops, the unwritten law being that the officers shall be quartered next to their men. "That," said Colonel Denny, "is the real explanation of the efficiency of the Marine Corps, of which I don't hesitate to boast. Our officers are with the men constantly, practically. Drills and inspections are daily frequent. They are in fact as follows: Reveille, setting up, breakfast, drill, dinner, liberty men, retreat, supper, retreat, tattoo—ten regularly, and at least two or three more irregularly. These inspections are made by commissioned officers invariably, and I am sure that this fact—contact frequently of commissioned officers with enlisted men—is productive of great good in the direction of discipline and efficiency, of which we officers of the Marine Corps are very proud."

Six hundred and fifty machinists employed at the Washington Navy Yard have been discharged for lack of work, and it is said that the wholesale dismissal will not stop until eight hundred have been dropped from the pay rolls. Five hundred were put out of work the last week of January, and this week one hundred and fifty more were notified that their services would no longer be required. A committee representing the men has laid before President Roosevelt a plan to furlough the employees when work on appropriations runs low so that all the men can have a share in the employment at the yard. This is the system adopted by the General Electric Company. Secretary Metcalf, however, has reinstated the machinists at the Naval Gun Factory at the Washington Yard who were thrown out of work Jan. 16 for lack of funds, and has ordered that the furlough system be placed in effect. Each mechanic will be laid off four and possibly six days a month in order that the funds on hand may be available to keep all the machinists employed a part of the time.

Official figures show that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, there were 967,371 pensioners on the rolls, this being the smallest number of pensioners since 1893. The high-water mark on the roll was reached on Jan. 31, 1905, when there were 1,004,196 pensioners enrolled. During the last fiscal year 29,904 new names were enrolled together, with 1,130 renewals and restorations. The losses to the rolls during the year due to death and other causes numbered 49,634—net losses for the year, 18,600, these losses being greater than those for any year since the bureau was established. The total disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, amounted to \$96,445,444.23. The disbursements from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1907, amounted to \$3,591,570,279.46. Total since the foundation of the Government, \$3,598,015,723.69. The pension disbursements on account of the Civil War amounted to \$3,389,125,450, and those on account of the Spanish War and Philippine insurrection amount to \$18,909,512.

From Manila a correspondent writes: "As a matter bearing upon the present condition of the Army, the result of the three department athletic meets held in this division to pick the regimental athletic teams to represent the department in the division meet, it is of interest to note that the winning teams in each department were: Department of Luzon, 9th Cavalry (colored); Department of the Visayas, 24th Infantry (colored); Department of Mindanao, 25th Infantry (colored). This means that colored athletes only will participate in the division meet and compete for the division prizes. Surely this is a matter for some thought on the part of those who are responsible to the nation for the maintenance of its prestige and for its defense, for it clearly shows that there are great grounds for improvement and a need for a better lot of white recruits, which present Army conditions will never bring to us."

In expressing his regret that he was not able to attend a lecture to be given by Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, on behalf of the plan of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association to erect a monument to the Confederate dead at Arlington, the President said: "I wish to express my deepest sympathy with and most cordial approval of the purpose and the importance of what you are going to do. The monument to the Confederate dead which you will raise will commemorate, among many scores of thousands that it will thus commemorate, my mother's half brother, and my mother's whole brother. My mother's whole brother went down in the Alabama, having fired the last gun fired from her, but was picked up in the escape and lived for many years afterward."

Referring to the case of Rear Admiral Brownson, Army and Navy Life says: "It is generally recognized that the course he pursued was the only one open to him. What, in the case of a junior officer, could very properly be deemed insubordination, is only in the highest degree seemly and proper, when done by the responsible head of the most important bureau in the Navy Department. Napoleon, one of the strictest of disciplinarians, said: 'Any general-in-chief who consents to carry out a plan which he believes to be bad and injurious, is criminal. He ought to make representations, to insist that the

plan be changed; as a last resort, to resign rather than to be the instrument of harm to those under his charge.'"

Judge Bregy, of Philadelphia, has appointed an attorney to investigate the methods of Miller & Sharkey, a private detective agency, which makes a specialty of arresting Army and Navy deserters. Judge Bregy has announced that if sufficient grounds can be found the license of the agency will be revoked. The investigation of the agency grew out of an arrest as a deserter from the Navy of an innocent man by one of the agency's operatives, who was charged with assault and battery, and is now serving a sentence of thirty days in the county prison. The head of the agency informed Judge Bregy that he had the names of 8,000 alleged deserters furnished him by the authorities at Washington.

"Although the voyage of the battleship fleet from the United States was smooth," says a correspondent of the New York Herald in a cable from Punta Arenas this week, "the ships frequently pitched sufficiently to expose their bottoms below the armor belt. This has convinced prominent officers with the fleet that the armor belts cannot safely be raised. They do not deny that more armor about the water line would be safer, but the protection against a hostile fire under ordinary conditions, they declare, requires at least the present protection below the deep load water line."

Lieut. Col. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in charge of the Panama Canal construction, has authorized what is probably the largest purchase of dynamite ever made in the history of engineering. He has decided to adopt the use of dynamite to assist in the excavation at Culebra cut, and within the next few weeks 4,732,000 pounds of the explosive will be bought and shipped to the Isthmus. The use of dynamite has already begun, and 100,000 pounds is required every week for the work now under headway; 298,000 pounds will be bought in the open market for immediate needs.

The Naval Academy was this week brought nearer Washington by the opening of the new electric line between Annapolis and the Capital. Trains will be run every two hours each way. Baltimore will also be made more convenient. It is announced that the line to Baltimore will be opened for traffic within the next four weeks. Officers of the company say the new heavy interurban cars will run from the center of Baltimore to the Treasury Department in Washington in 68 minutes. The cars are the largest electric vehicles, and are finished in leather.

Two members of the first class at the Naval Academy have asked and received permission to be transferred to the Army as second lieutenants. They are Robert Ross Welsheimer, of Illinois, an appointee of Speaker Cannon, and William Whitney Hicks, of Alabama. Welsheimer entered the Naval Academy in 1904, and Hicks in 1903. They will go to West Point for their examination, which will be that given to the civilian candidates for commissions in the grade of second lieutenant.

Rear Admiral Evans, in a dispatch to the Navy Department Feb. 7, announced that the Yankton had sailed from Punta Arenas for Valparaiso. The run to Callao was considered too long for her. She will coal at Valparaiso by the time the fleet gets there. Feb. 7 was the last day that mail for the battleship fleet could reach it before latter arrivals at Magdalena Bay. A large amount of mail awaits the fleet at Callao, having been sent across Panama to that point.

The governing board of the International Bureau of American Republics, at a meeting in Washington, Feb. 5, presided over by Secretary Root and attended by the diplomatic representatives of nearly all the American nations, voted by acclamation that the fourth Pan-American conference should meet at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, on May 25, 1910, the year of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of that republic.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C., announces an examination March 4 for the position of supervising engineer, at \$125 per month, under the War Department, and similar vacancies as they may occur. The Department states that the service in the position mentioned will be required for a period of six months from Jan. 1, 1908, in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

Secretary Taft leaves Washington Feb. 8 for Kansas City, where he will address the young men's Republican Club. He will go from there to Grand Rapids, Mich., by way of Chicago, where he will attend the Lincoln Day dinner Feb. 12. The Secretary will deliver diplomas to the West Point class.

General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, went to Albany, N.Y., Feb. 6 to attend the meeting of the New York National Guard Association of New York, before which he delivered an address on the conformity of the National Guard to the organization of the Regular Army.

Three of the big powder storehouses of the Du Pont Powder Company's plant at Gibbstown, near Woodbury, N.J., were destroyed by an explosion Feb. 5. No one was killed, and only three men were hurt. The damage is estimated at \$75,000.

The report of the retiring board in the case of Lieut. Col. Clarence F. Deems, Coast Art., U.S.A., finds that officer physically and mentally qualified for duty. Colonel Deems will be transferred from Fort Howard to another post.

The decision having been reached to withdraw the troops now stationed in Cuba in February, 1909, no more troops will be sent there to relieve those now in the island.

The Relief was placed in service at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Feb. 6, 1908.



## THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th U.S. Inf., who was executive officer of the National Matches at Camp Perry, O., last year, in an interesting report states that seventy-five officers of the Regular Army were detailed to assist the executive officers as assistant statistical or range officers, in addition to the large number of officers of the National Guard who volunteered for that duty. In addition there were from the regular establishment the 3d Battalion of the 4th Infantry, and the 2d Battalion of the 7th Infantry, with a total of eighteen officers and 370 men; and a field hospital with 57 men. There were also fourteen officers and 287 men detailed from the Ohio National Guard. All of these officers and men were, in addition to the riflemen, present, of whom there were approximately 1,000. Colonel Evans reports there were not enough officers and men to handle the match and recommends the following detail for the next match: Three battalions of Infantry, of not less than 200 men each; one troop of Cavalry of not less than 65 men; one signal corps company of three officers and 100 men, and one field hospital of not less than two officers and sixty men.

Colonel Evans thinks the range will be satisfactory even in bad weather with tiling and other artificial drainage, macadamized roads and concrete walks, etc. In discussing the firing points he says: "Intervals between the groups at 200, 600 and 800 yards were not sufficient to permit the simultaneous use of the ranges, and the firing points at 1,000 yards overlapped those at 600 yards, so that about ten targets could not be used while firing, either together or at the shorter range." This condition is to be remedied by additional construction. Colonel Evans was pleased with the targets used, especially with the skirmish targets, which consisted of indurated straw board cut to the size of the kneeling and prone figures and mounted on the B frame. The system of having a buzzer at each target should hereafter be considered indispensable. "The great and general improvement in marksmanship throughout the Union during the past year is a satisfaction to all who are interested in rifle practice. This shows advance in good shooting as the result of the work of the National Rifle Association and of the influence of the National Match." "The incident most generally commented upon in this match," he says, "was the phenomenal record made by the Naval Academy team. Not only did it win sixth place in the Team Match, but one of its members, Midshipman W. A. Lee, was the winner of the National Individual and also of the National Pistol Match.

"Many competitors and spectators commented with surprise on the fact that the Military Academy was not represented in the National Match. In these comments attention was frequently invited to the fact that rifle practice is more especially the business of the Army than of the Navy, and that while the Military Academy has time and enthusiasm for football, baseball, polo and tennis, it is absent from the National Rifle Match at which the Naval Academy wins conspicuous honors."

It is recommended that as many officers as possible who fill important positions in each national match be re-detailed for the succeeding match and that the detail of the executive officer and his staff be made as early as practicable. He suggests a board of officers to formulate rules for the work of the statistical office.

Colonel Evans highly compliments Major L. M. Brett, in charge of the statistical office; Major James T. Dickman, chief range officer, and Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, chief pit officer, and speaks in the highest terms of the assistance rendered by the officers of the National Guard of Ohio, including Gen. A. B. Critchfield and Col. Edward T. Miller, who acted as post quartermaster. Colonel Evans, it is expected, will have charge of the National Matches this year.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Auditor for the Navy Department having disallowed certain accounts of P. A. Paymr, Alvin Hovey-King for payments to G.C.M. prisoners on their discharge amounting to \$362, the Comptroller, R. J. Tracewell, has decided that the pay officer was within the law in making the payments, and that courts-martial have no power to determine in the case of forfeitures of pay by such prisoners what amount is owing the government.

The Assistant Comptroller holds in the case of a claim by Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., who took eleven men from Washington to Old Point to go on the Minnesota, which was not at that point, and the men had to be subsisted for a longer period than had been provided for in orders, that the account is a just and reasonable one. Also that there is no authority for the payment of storage on goods belonging to an Army officer.

The Assistant Comptroller has amended the certificate of differences in the case of Lieut. F. L. Chapin, flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Evans, so as to give him \$287.99 instead of \$342.21, as it was found that from April 27, 1903, to Dec. 31, 1903, he was entitled to Army pay at the rate of \$2,520, instead of Navy pay at the rate of \$2,600. Aide's additional pay can only be computed in addition to Army pay.

In the case of Charles Goring, mate, U.S. Navy, L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller, states that he does not agree with the Attorney General in the opinion that strictly mates should be discharged on the expiration of their enlistments, although as the result of it the Secretary of the Navy "has ordered the discharge of the mates and has directed that they may re-enlist in the rating of mate, thus establishing a new practice." The Comptroller accepts the conclusion of the Attorney General "that a mate not having been discharged at the expiration of the term of his enlistment continued an enlisted man so long as he held the position or rating of mate." As Goring re-enlisted within four months from his honorable discharge he is entitled to the four months' pay which is offered as a gratuity or bounty for re-enlistment, and is not pay for services. He is not entitled however, to the \$1.36 additional pay per month, as this provision is for pay and does not apply to a mate as the general statute applicable to all enlisted men is qualified by the special statutes regulating the status and pay of mates. Nor are mates entitled to extra compensation for good conduct medals and bars, seamen gunners' certificates and petty officers' certificates, as pay fixed by the President can have no application to them. Nor are mates entitled to the one-fourth additional pay for detention beyond expiration of enlistment, for the reason that this is additional pay, which is prohibited; nor is he detained in the Service within the meaning of the statute. As the travel allowance on discharge is not pay, a mate "is entitled to this allowance when dis-

charged by reason of the expiration of his enlistment."

In the case of J. L. Daly, mate, U.S.N., it is decided that he was not entitled to the pay of mate under his rating of Aug. 24, 1897, as he had not then served an enlistment of two years, but as he was recognized as a mate by the Department and performed the duties of mate, he may be considered during that service as de facto mate, and having received the pay provided by law for a mate he is, for the reason stated in the case of Bodean vs. United States, entitled to retain it. In the case of William Jenny, mate, U.S.N., retired, it is decided that he is entitled to three-fourths of \$1,200, the sea pay of a warrant officer during the first three years after date of his commission, being the retired pay of a warrant officer of the lowest pay grade.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Major George Palmer, 21st U.S. Inf., retired from active service on Jan. 27, 1908, on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Wisconsin Oct. 6, 1851, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, at which time he was assigned as second lieutenant in the 24th Infantry. He served at various posts on frontier duty against the Indians during the seventies and eighties, and took part in the Powder River Expedition from Oct. 29, 1876, to Jan. 14, 1877, and the Apache campaign in New Mexico in 1886. He was transferred to the 9th Infantry in July, 1876, and served with that regiment until promoted major, 21st Infantry, in July, 1902.

Capt. William Swift, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral from Jan. 3, 1908, is a native of Connecticut, and was born March 17, 1848. He was graduated in June, 1867, from the U.S. Naval Academy, and was assigned to the flagship *Susquehanna* of the home squadron. In 1868 he was advanced to the grade of ensign, and was assigned to the frigate *Kearsarge* of the Pacific Station, where he remained from 1868 to 1870. He was advanced to the grade of master in 1870 and to lieutenant in 1871. He was on the *Iroquois* in 1871, the *Canandaigua* in 1872, the *Supply* in 1873, and the *Colorado* on the North Atlantic Station in 1874 and 1875. The latter part of 1875 he was assigned to the receiving ship *Colorado* and remained on her until early in 1876. The next year he did equipment duty at the New York Navy Yard, and in 1877 was assigned to torpedo service. In the latter part of that year he was assigned to the *Plymouth* on the North Atlantic Station, and for the next year was the navigating officer of the *Kearsarge*. For a time in 1880 he was attached to the *Charlestown* Navy Yard, and for the next three years he served at the navy yard at New London, Conn. From 1883 to 1886 he served on the cruiser *Alert* on the China Station, and on a part of this cruise was her executive officer. In 1889 and 1890 he served at the Washington Navy Yard. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander in October, 1889, and in 1894 served at the Newport War College. For a time in that year he also served on the armored cruiser *New York*. In 1895 he was assigned to the battleship *Indiana*, and remained on her until 1897. In April of the latter year he was made a commander and assigned to duty at the bureau of ordnance at Washington. During the Spanish War and up to 1900 he served as ordnance officer at the New York Navy Yard. In the latter part of 1900 he was assigned to the command of the gunboat *Yorktown* and remained on her for two years. In November, 1905, on the completion of the battleship *Connecticut*, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, he was assigned to her as commanding officer, and was under suspension for six months in connection with the grounding of the *Connecticut* at Culebra Island. He was promoted to the grade of captain in February, 1902. His last assignment was as commandant of the navy yard at Boston. He is an expert in ordnance matters and has the reputation of being one of the most advanced and experienced officers in business and administrative training in the Navy. Captain Swift's wife, who died several years ago, was the daughter of the late Commodore Geo. M. Ransom, U.S.N.

Capt. P. W. Thompson, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, who was retired from active service Jan. 17, 1908, for disability incident thereto, is a native of the District of Columbia, and entered the Service as a cadet on June 4, 1879. He has performed service on the Atlantic coast, both north and south of Cape Hatteras, in Alaskan and other waters of the Pacific, in the life saving service, and was on duty co-operating with the Navy in 1898. He has written a number of entertaining stories of sea life.

Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., who was retired for age January 31, 1907, was born in the District of Columbia January 31, 1844, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy September 1, 1863. Before serving as a cadet, he served as a first lieutenant in the 3d Maryland Volunteer Cavalry. He was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1867 as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 1st Artillery. He served at various posts of duty, and among other assignments was at the Military Academy as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics in the summer of 1871, and was at the same place as assistant instructor of Infantry tactics from August, 1872, to August, 1876. He was on frontier duty at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, from Oct. 29 to November, 1876. He was adjutant of the 1st Artillery from Aug. 17, 1877, to April 15, 1887. Among the posts he has served at are: Fort Monroe, Hamilton, Wood, Schuyler, Adams and Presidio of San Francisco. He was promoted captain of the 1st Artillery Jan. 14, 1888. He served as instructor of English at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, from June 15, 1888, to May 22, 1898. On May 12, 1898, he was appointed major and inspector general of the United States Volunteers, and served as inspector general, 2d Division, 1st Corps, at Chickamauga, from May 23 to Aug. 14, 1898, and was inspector general of the Department of the Gulf from Aug. 15, 1898, to Oct. 25, 1898. He was promoted major of the 5th Artillery Oct. 16, 1899, and was transferred to the 1st Artillery the latter part of the same month. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, Artillery Corps, in August, 1901; colonel in July, 1903, and brigadier general May 25, 1907. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School of the class of 1869, and his last post of duty was in command of the Department of the Gulf.

Lieut. Col. John R. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, promoted colonel from Jan. 20, 1908, vice Crawford appointed brigadier general, was born in New York Feb. 15, 1855, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 3d Artillery. He is a son of Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams, U.S.A., killed in the defense of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. Colonel Williams has served at various Artillery posts, was assistant professor of French at the U.S.M.A. from Oct. 2, 1878, to Aug. 28, 1882. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1886, and was military attaché at the U.S. Legation, Berne, Switzer-

land, from August, 1897, to July, 1898. He was made a chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor of France Sept. 19, 1897. His last assignment to duty was at Fort Du Pont, Del. He is not due to retire for age until Feb. 15, 1919.

Capt. Conway H. Arnold, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral from Jan. 30, 1908, vice Logan, retired, is a native of New York city and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1867. His first assignment after graduation was on the *Minnesota* on a special cruise. Other assignments included duty on the side-wheeler *Powhatan*, of the Pacific Fleet, in 1868-70; on the flag ship *Seven*, of the North Atlantic Station, as aide to Rear Admiral Poor; on the *Vermont* in 1871, and as aide to Rear Admiral Stringham. He was on the *Wasp*, of the South Atlantic Station, during 1872-74, and after service at the Naval Observatory he was on the *Hartford*, of the North Atlantic Station. He subsequently served on the *Powhatan*, and as flag lieutenant and secretary to Rear Admiral Trenchard; was in command of the *Wyandott*, was on the *Lancaster*, of the European Station, and was secretary to Rear Admiral Nicholson during 1881-2. He was on the *Miantonomoh*, Nipsic, at the navy yard, New York, was secretary to Rear Admiral Gherardi from 1880 to 1893, and then served on the *Galena*, *Kearsarge*, *Dolphin*, *Baltimore*, and *Philadelphia*. Other services include duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at New York, on the battleship *Massachusetts*, commanding the *Bancroft* in 1897, lighthouse inspector, 6th District, 1898; commanding the *Bennington* to April, 1901. He was president of the Wireless Telegraph Board, was assigned to command the *Lancaster* in 1903 and the *West Virginia* in 1905. In May, 1907, he was assigned to duty at the navy yard, New York, and was later assigned to duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. He is not due to retire for age until Nov. 14, 1910.

## ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY IN PHILIPPINES.

Thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Weston, wife of Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Luzon, Philippines Division, in calling a meeting of Army women to assemble at her home in Manila, Nov. 25, there is now a flourishing branch of the Army Relief Society in the Philippine Islands. More than a year ago Mrs. Weston became impressed with the need of a branch of the society in the Philippines, and the organization owes its existence to her energetic efforts in which she was heartily supported by Mrs. Hoff, wife of Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon of the Philippines Division, and Mrs. Maus, wife of Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Luzon. A large number of Army women responded to Mrs. Weston's call, and an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, Mrs. John F. Weston; first vice-president, Mrs. Louis M. Maus; second vice-president, Mrs. John Van R. Hoff; third vice-president, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills; treasurer, Mrs. H. G. Egbert; recording secretary, Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher. An advisory board was also chosen, the members of which include Col. John Van R. Hoff and Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, both of the Army; honorary president, Governor General Smith; honorary members, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith, wife of the Governor General.

Following the election of officers Mrs. Maus read an entertaining paper describing the origin, purpose and work of the Army Relief Society. She said in part:

"Queen Victoria once said it was not only a pleasure, but an honor, to provide homes for the wives of her distinguished dead. Are our dead less distinguished? She had many of the handsome old estates converted into apartments where these widows are comfortably housed. I have never lost sight of this feature of this society, which is the permanent good to be derived from it, and while there has been splendid work done in relieving immediate necessities, I still hope that I may live to see some of our multi-millionaires select a site at the Soldiers' Home at Washington or in Indianapolis or Denver or on the Pacific coast and erect such a building which will stand as a monument of charity along the line of patriotism. In regard to the work of this society, it has grown and literally spread its branches until many of our Army women feel secure in its shade, and comforted by knowing of its existence.

"I believe if the rich people of our country would consider this plan, that someone would take it up when they remember that their business interests are protected by our soldiers, that their railroads are built along trails blazed and marked by the blood of Army men who are not allowed to take advantage of any good investment they may see or provide for their families in this way. These men have cheerfully endured hardship and death that our country may be what she is to-day, and no better monuments could be raised in memory of them than these homes for their dear ones.

"Since the Revolutionary War the salary of the President of the United States has been raised five times, and all the way down men have voted upon themselves salaries more than double those of our ancestors, but the widows of our Army and Navy are paid just what our Revolutionary sisters received who knitted their own stockings and wore their own dresses. This reflection upon the gallantry of our men we feel very deeply. We believe, however, it is thoughtlessness on their part, and we are waiting patiently for some champion to arise who, when the waters are troubled, will put our unfortunate sisters into the pool, along the line of increased pensions."

Noting that Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., will be relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth upon the completion of his four-year detail, the *Leavenworth Times* remarks: "Captain Normoyle is one of the best-known and best-liked officers ever assigned to this station. As constructing quartermaster he has had charge of the immense amount of work which the Government has done here in the last few years, and the buildings, which are the pride of the post and of the entire Army, will always stand as a monument to his far-sightedness and business sagacity. Since he came here the post has been increased until a visitor of a few years ago would now feel lost in trying to go over it. The new staff college building, the gigantic new riding hall, the quartermaster shops, the most of the new hospital, all the new buildings in the college section, and many others, have been inaugurated and completed under his direction. In the city, where his duties have brought him in contact with the representative business element, he is very popular, and his going away will be a matter of sincere regret."



## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. George W. Helms, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rachel Josephi were married at Portland, Ore., Jan. 21, 1908.

Lieut. Robert B. Parker, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kate Woolsey were married at Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 21, 1908.

Miss Charlotte Chaffee Gibson, daughter of the late Col. William R. Gibson, U.S.A., was married in London, England, Jan. 31, 1908, to Mr. John C. Wilson, of Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson Letcher announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorey Blythe, to Lieut. Fred W. Herschler, 4th Cav., U.S. Army.

Miss Eva L. Stickney, sister of Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S.N., was married in Nashua, N.H., Jan. 29, 1908, to Mr. W. Harvey Greenleaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Bartlett, of Leavenworth, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Adell, and Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place the first week in June. "Miss Bartlett," writes a correspondent, "is one of the most attractive and charming young women in Leavenworth. Lieutenant Crusan was a member of the Infantry and Cavalry School of 1906 and was very popular at Fort Leavenworth. He is at present on college duty at Tonkawa, Okla."

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick A. A. Miller, U.S.N., have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Alice Abercrombie Miller, to Mr. Frederic Ashton de Peyster, of New York. The wedding will take place in the early spring in Washington, D.C.

## RECENT DEATHS.

A correspondent, in speaking of the death of Major William B. Reynolds, U.S.A., retired, at Charlotte, N.C., Jan. 25, 1908, which was noted in our issue of Feb. 1, page 568, says: "No officer has served with the 14th Infantry who was more beloved than 'Billy' Reynolds. His genial disposition, his frank, open-hearted and kindly manner, and his consideration for others endeared him to those with whom he served. Those who had the pleasure of serving with him will carry with them the pleasant and agreeable remembrance of their associations. He loved the Service and was devoted to duty. The grim reaper found him as he had always been, sick or well, at his post. He had the love and respect of all those with whom he was associated during his long term of duty in the Army, upon whose glorious record his service reflects added honor."

Lieut. Julius H. Weber, U.S.A., retired, died at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 30, 1908. He was born in Missouri Aug. 23, 1853, and entered the United States Army as a private of the Signal Corps, April 16, 1874, and in July, 1884, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Signal Corps. He was appointed second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, Feb. 4, 1891, and was retired Feb. 20, 1891, because of a disability incurred in the line of duty. After leaving the Army service Lieutenant Weber took a law course at the Georgetown Law School and received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1899.

Mrs. Flora Hague, mother of the wives of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d U.S. Inf., and Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th U.S. Cav., died recently at El Paso, Texas.

Brig. Gen. John F. Head, U.S.A., retired, died Feb. 5, 1908, at Nassau, Bahamas Islands, at the age of eighty-seven. General Head was appointed an assistant surgeon from Massachusetts in 1846, having previously been graduated from Yale and from Harvard Medical School. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War, and was appointed brigadier general and retired April 23, 1904. He was born in Massachusetts Jan. 9, 1821.

## PERSONALS.

Major A. C. Ducat, 7th U.S. Inf., and wife have returned to Fort Brady, Mich., from leave.

Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant led the charity ball at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Feb. 4.

Mrs. Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was the guest of honor at a luncheon Wednesday given by Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Rear Admiral Hutchins.

Mrs. Quailtrough, wife of Capt. Edward F. Quailtrough, U.S.N., entertained at a bridge party in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, in celebration of her birthday.

Mrs. Paul Spofford Pearsall, daughter of Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, U.S.N., entertained at a delightful tea at her R street home in Washington on Feb. 5.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. T. F. Jewell, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., arrived at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, Cal., Jan. 24, and will make a month's stay at the beach.

Miss Alice Boyd, daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., has sent out invitations for a luncheon on Feb. 14 in Washington, D.C., to meet Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Dr. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md.

A very attractive tea was given on board the U.S.S. Wasp at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 27, by Chief Bten. Joseph Caney, U.S.N. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ricketts, Miss Lillian Waikart and Lieut. J. A. Campbell, U.S.N.

Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, U.S.N., commanding the Chicago, which arrived in port at Callao on Jan. 28, called upon President Pardo Jan. 31. The Chicago sailed Feb. 4 on her way southward to meet the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, leaving Callao on Tuesday. She has 100 bags of mail for the fleet.

The Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by a dinner, at which ladies are expected, at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, 1908. Orator by Bishop Samuel Fallows, D.D., bvt. brig. gen., U.S.V., commander, Commandery of the state of Illinois.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. I. K. Seymour, U.S.N., entertained charmingly at dinner on Jan. 28 at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Covers were laid for eight, and those present were Mrs. P. W. Hourigan, Paymr. and Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Mr. B. Watkins Leigh and Lieut. R. A. Abernathy, U.S.M.C.

Col. H. L. Scott, U.S.A., will talk to the members of Troops 1 and 4 of Squadron A, of New York, in their armory on the night of Feb. 10. Colonel Scott will tell of experiences in the Cavalry. Lieut. H. N. Cootes, 12th U.S. Cav., will give a short talk on Cavalry reconnaissance and customs of the Service to Troops 2 and 3 at the armory on Feb. 13.

Mrs. J. I. Bryan left for Norfolk on Wednesday, Jan. 29, to join her husband, Lieutenant Bryan, on the U.S.S. Onondaga.

Mrs. Charles J. Allen and Miss Allen, of Washington, D.C., are spending the winter at 421 West Adams street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. M. A. Cross, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 26, 1908.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., was the host at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, complimentary to the Provisional Governor of Cuba, Mr. Magoon.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire and Miss Sallie Garlington left Washington Friday for West Point to attend the graduation exercises. Miss Aleshire has a brother at the Military Academy.

Miss Nannie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., has sent out invitations for a luncheon on Tuesday, Feb. 11, in Washington, D.C., to meet Miss Belle Price of Virginia.

Col. Edgar B. Robertson, U.S.A., retired, left San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 31, for Omaha and other Northern cities. He will be gone several weeks and will visit relatives and friends in the North.

Miss Eugenie Havard, daughter of Dr. Valery Havard, U.S.A., who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., returned to her home in Washington on Feb. 4.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wither, who has been spending two months with Lieut. and Mrs. Moss at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to her home in Toledo, where she resides with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Kellogg.

Roller skating is now in vogue at the Washington Barracks, D.C., and the Engineer band furnishes music every Monday afternoon during February while the officers and ladies of the post and their friends enjoy the pastime.

Miss Leize Weaver, daughter of Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Harrison at Fort Monroe, Va., has returned to Washington, D.C. She will leave for a visit at West Point, N.Y., on Feb. 11.

The second hop of the season at Fort Hunt will be given by the 42d Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at the post gymnasium, Feb. 27. A special train from Washington will leave Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street at 7:30, and Alexandria at 8 p.m. Admission is by invitation only.

Gen. E. R. Kellogg, U.S.A., retired, who makes his home in Toledo, is now in Seattle, where he was called to the bedside of his son-in-law, Dr. William R. Miles Kellogg, whose life was despaired of as the result of an operation. Dr. Kellogg is now improving. General Kellogg's address is The Buckingham, Boylston avenue.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Feb. 5, included the following: Lieut. Luther Felker, Lieut. F. P. Lahm, Lieut. H. F. Spurgin, Lieut. Clyde B. Parker and Lieut. W. Willing, U.S.A.; Col. R. L. Bullard, U.S.A.; Mrs. Bullard and two children; Lieut. A. O. Seaman, U.S.A.; Prof. O. G. Dodge, U.S.N., and Capt. W. A. Covington, U.S.A.

Col. J. D. Hall, asst. surg. gen., U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hall have taken an apartment at The Cairo in Washington for the winter. Their son, Dean Hall, has recently received his commission as second lieutenant of Coast Artillery, U.S.A. Mr. Hall graduated at Harvard last June. Colonel Hall is also the father of 1st Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., now stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Through the courtesy of General Elliott, commanding the U.S. Marine Corps, Mrs. Allyn K. Capron has been permitted to hold a Marine band concert on Feb. 17 at two o'clock at the Marine Barracks, the proceeds to be applied to the remaining debt due on the monument erected to the Rough Riders in Arlington. Mrs. Capron has secured Miss Mary Helen Leefe, soprano, and Kirby Mueller, violoncello. Miss Leefe is an Army girl, and the Service people are much interested in her debut before the musical Washington.

Chaplain Walter Marvine, U.S.A., of Fort Michie, N.Y., delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture at Fort Trumbull, Conn., Friday evening, Jan. 31. The subject was "The American Campaign in China." Chaplain Marvine served through that campaign as chaplain of the 9th U.S. Infantry. Although Fort Trumbull is only a one-company post, there were over a hundred present at the lecture, which was held in the large squad-room of the 132d Company, Coast Art. Corps. The squad-room was neatly decorated for the occasion. All present united, at the close of the lecture, in thanking Chaplain Marvine for his kindness in giving them such a pleasant evening.

Mrs. Bull, wife of Lieut. Harry T. Bull, U.S.A., entertained at a bridge party of four tables on Jan. 30 at their quarters at Fort Meyer, Va. Her guests included Mrs. Hatfield, wife of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A.; Mrs. Cassels, wife of Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, U.S.A.; Mrs. Winter, wife of Dr. Francis A. Winter, U.S.A.; Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N.; the Misses Goodwin, daughters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.; Mrs. Hyer, wife of Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, U.S.A.; Mrs. Lockridge, wife of Capt. P. D. Lockridge, U.S.A.; Miss Smith, Miss Ruth Halford; Mrs. Winters, wife of Lieut. William H. Winters, U.S.A.; Miss Helen Koerper, daughter of Col. Egon A. Koerper, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hennessy, wife of Capt. F. B. Hennessy, U.S.A. A first and second prize, consisting of silver picture frames, were awarded to Miss Rose Bradford and Miss Elizabeth Goodwin. Bridge was followed by a delightful tea, to which the remaining ladies of the post were also invited.

We have received a copy of the menu of the Christmas dinner of the U.S. Military Hospital, Hilo, Panay, in the Philippines, and it shows that those on duty in that far-away region are by no means near starvation. The liquid refreshments were claret punch, Pilsen ale, egg-nogg, coffee and iced tea. The other portion of the menu was: Soup, cream of celery, cream crackers; meats, roast turkey with oyster dressing and cranberry sauce, English ham; relishes, stuffed olives, chow-chow pickles, pickled piccalilli, pickled walnuts, stalk celery; vegetables, potato puffs, creamed peas, scalloped onions, asparagus on toast with cream sauce; entrees, chicken croquettes, Russian caviare on toast; salads, tomato salad with French dressing; desserts, Christmas plum pudding with brandy sauce, Strawberry ice-cream, fruit cake, white sponge cake, mince pie, coconut pie, peach pie, Eyssene cheese, Stilton cheese, oranges, apples, bananas, assorted nuts, mixed candies, raisins and cigars. Lieut. Earl H. Bruns, asst. surg., U.S.A., is in command of the hospital. Sergt. 1st Class George C. Doran is the steward-in-charge, and the assistant stewards are Sergis, Jasper M. Laurence and Adolph H. Lienhart.

A son was born to the wife of Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U.S.N., retired, at New Orleans, La., Jan. 28, 1908.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. W. E. Persons, 11th U.S. Inf., at Fort Russell, Wyo., Jan. 23, 1908.

Capt. Samuel W. R. Diehl has been assigned to duty in connection with the battleship Idaho, now fitting out at the Cramp Shipyards in Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Russell E. Hazard, 7th U.S. Inf., has been sent to the hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to determine the question of his mental condition.

Brig. Gen. J. Milton Thompson, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, was in New York this week, stopping at the Hotel Algonquin. They left on Thursday, Feb. 6, but expected to return in a week.

Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., was presiding officer at an interesting joint public installation and entertainment of the garrisons of Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., District of Columbia, on Feb. 3, in Washington, D.C.

Major William H. Hart, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., will go to England next September, where, by permission of the British War Office, he will spend a year of study at the service corps school of instruction at Aldershot, which begins in October.

Gen. James W. Reilly, U.S.A., retired, has purchased a house at 1747 Q street, Washington, D.C. It is a three-story residence of brownstone and brick with ten rooms and two baths. General Reilly will occupy the house as his home.

Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., has recovered from his recent illness, which laid him up at his home at Oakdale, N.Y. The Admiral is putting in order a new home in Islip, during the reconstruction of which, it is reported, he will spend the time with his brother in Mexico.

Major Gen. and Mr. Gillespie gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3, when the company included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover, Mrs. Randolph Clarke, Mrs. Julian James, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Williams, Major Gen. and Mrs. Sanger, Senator Bacon, Rear Admiral O'Neil and Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh.

Col. W. J. Fife, formerly of the 1st Washington Infantry Regiment, U.S.V., is a member of the Nelson A. Miles Camp No. 10, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of California, in San Francisco, and made an address at the annual banquet Feb. 4, to commemorate the opening of the Philippine campaign. Colonel Fife is well known to those who were on duty in the far-off Isle de Luzon.

Hancock Lodge, No. 311, F. and A.M., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was named by Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., for Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U.S. Army, who died two years before the lodge was organized (Feb. 9, 1886). General Hancock was a knight templar, and was an affiliated member to his death. General Woodruff first obtained Mrs. Hancock's permission before naming the lodge.

Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow, U.S.N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was on Jan. 31 ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the battleship New Hampshire at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N.J. He will be assigned to the command of that vessel when she is placed in commission some time later. Commander Winslow will reach the grade of captain before the New Hampshire is put into commission.

Med. Insp. and Mrs. Samuel H. Dickinson, U.S.N., entertained charmingly at cards on Jan. 27 at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in honor of Mrs. P. W. Hourigan. Bridge was played and the prize, a beautiful beaded bag, was awarded to Mrs. I. W. Kite. Other guests present included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. I. K. Seymour, Paymr. and Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Laird, Dr. I. W. Kite, Comdr. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Brotherton, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Capt. E. D. Taussig, and Constr. Lawrence S. Adams.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., the Arctic explorer, called on President Roosevelt in Washington, D.C., Feb. 3. In speaking of his next trip to the Arctic, Mr. Peary said: "I will leave New York on July 1 upon my next expedition. I shall work my way north, gathering men and supplies until I reach Cape Sheridan, where I will spend the winter, ready to dash for the pole the following summer. It will be impossible to proceed further by the time we reach Cape Sheridan on account of the darkness that sets in. At this point, which is on the coast of Grout Land, the sun sets on the 12th of October and does not rise again until the 1st of March. Nothing, of course, can be done on account of the darkness."

Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, wife of Captain Fenton, U.S. Army, while out riding in Washington, D.C., Wednesday afternoon, February 5, accompanied by Miss Harris, a trained nurse, and Mrs. Fenton's two-year-old son, narrowly escaped serious injury from a runaway. They were in an open carriage drawn by two spirited horses driven by a colored coachman. When the horses turned from Sixteenth street into Massachusetts avenue they became frightened and bolted. The coachman called to the women to jump. Mrs. Fenton was too weak to take the baby in her arms and jumped to the street. Miss Harris caught up the baby, but he slipped from her arms back into the carriage just as she jumped. The horses were turned into a lamp post near Eighteenth street and brought to a stop. The carriage was pretty well smashed, but the baby inside, except for being badly frightened, was uninjured. Mrs. Fenton and Miss Harris were unhurt.

Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, wife of Lieutenant Waller, jr., U.S.M.C., gave an elaborate card party at her residence at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29. The drawing rooms were beautifully decorated in yellow and green, with yellow tulips and shades of this same delicate hue on candles and lights. The dining room was artistically decorated in red. On the table a handsome centerpiece of red carnations was offset by candelabra bearing candles with red tulip shades. Bridge and seven-hand euchre were played, with two tables of each. Mrs. Percy S. Stephenson was awarded the prize at bridge, a cut glass bon-bon dish, and Mrs. Joseph Walton at euchre also received a cut glass bon-bon dish. The consolation, a cut glass compote, was drawn by Mrs. E. L. Du Barry. Mrs. Waller's guests were Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. I. K. Seymour, Mrs. P. W. Hourigan, Mrs. Brotherton, Mrs. Harry E. Biscoe, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Mrs. Percy H. Wilson, Mrs. Arthur C. Humphreys, Mrs. James R. Hubbard, Mrs. Holt W. Page, Mrs. W. W. Old, Miss Margaret Old, Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, jr., Mrs. Charles Webster, Mrs. W. Lane Kelly, Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Mrs. Joseph Walton, Mrs. Percy S. Stephenson, Mrs. J. Jet McCormick, Mrs. R. B. Cooke, Mrs. Robert T. Thorp, Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Frederick M. Killam, Mrs. S. H. Dickson, Mrs. Edward May and Mrs. E. L. Du Barry.



Mrs. Aleshire, wife of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge party in Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, complimentary to Mrs. Cheatham, wife of Capt. B. F. Cheatham, U.S.A.

Prof. E. A. Tibbetts, translator of the Army Medical Museum Library and a well-known linguist, died at his home in Washington on Feb. 6 as a result of a bicycle accident. He was a native of New Hampshire.

Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand gave a musicale on Wednesday evening at the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 31, and those present were Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Paymr. and Mrs. H. E. Biscoe, Miss Mary Kink Nash and Mr. Hammond Johnston.

At the dance given in Washington, D.C., Feb. 5, at the home of Mrs. Richard Townsend, in Massachusetts avenue, Miss Matilde Townsend, daughter of the hostess, led a cotillon with Major Charles McCawley, U.S.M.C. Each figure was characterized by a different blossom.

At the invitation of Governor Magoon, Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, and Mrs. Edwards will accompany the Governor to Havana upon the conclusion of his mission to Washington, in the course of a week or ten days.

Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., retired, was a visitor at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 31. He called upon Captain Tausig, the commandant, saw all of the members of the clerical force formerly under him as commandant, and called upon other friends before leaving for Old Point, Va., where he is now stopping.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, of Fort Crook, were guests of honor on Friday, Jan. 31, at a beautiful dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Smith, of Omaha, at their exquisitely appointed home on Park avenue. Other guests were Gen. and Mrs. Manderson, Gen. and Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham.

The Army friends of Mrs. Francis F. Longley, daughter of Lieut. Col. John S. Loud, U.S.A., will be pleased to know that she is convalescing from her late severe illness with typhoid fever at her home, The Sterling, Washington, D.C., and has, with her mother, who has been with her during her illness, joined her father, and brother, Lieut. James M. Loud, 28th Inf., at Fort Snelling, Minn., where it is hoped she will soon fully recover her health.

Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., formerly colonel of the 25th U.S. Infantry, one battalion of which was dismissed without honor for alleged complicity in the Brownsville shooting affray, addressed a meeting of negro citizens of Brooklyn assembled on the evening of Feb. 4 to endorse the candidacy of Governor Hughes for the Republican nomination for President. General Burt was greeted with an enthusiastic demonstration, and in his speech he paid an eloquent tribute to the valor and devotion of the colored troops with whom he has served. He made no allusion to the Brownsville affair.

Admiral Dewey, in the fourth annual report of the Navy Relief Society, of which he is president, says that there has been a decided falling off in receipts during the past year, which he attributes to a lack of interest in the society. He thinks that personal appeals should replace those by letters or circular, and continues: "I would urge the organization committee to endeavor to devise some means for reaching the officers and men, not only those on shore, but principally those on board ship. If all captains or executives would lay the matter of the Navy relief clearly before their crews, giving a verbal explanation, surely some good would result." The Navy Relief Society was incorporated Jan. 23, 1904, to collect funds and provide relief for indigent widows and orphans of officers, sailors and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps, to aid in securing employment for them and to furnish educational facilities for such orphan children. Its first fund was \$9,000, one-third of the net receipts of the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1905. The receipts for 1907 were \$10,076.42, to which the Army-Navy football game contributed \$4,257.80. More than \$7,000 has been expended for beneficiaries during the year.

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The 35th Company of Coast Artillery, now stationed at Fort Monroe, has been selected to be sent to Corregidor Island, Manila Bay, to take charge of the new batteries constructed there for the defense of the capital of the Philippines. The company will sail from San Francisco April 6, and will in the interval be recruited to full strength. The idea is not to have the company man the guns at Corregidor, but to act as caretakers, until the completion of the work of fortifying the island. The 35th Company has been stationed at Fort Monroe since 1900, and it will be a novel experience to be transferred from that pleasant post to the Philippines. The company was selected because Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, commanding, had asked to be sent to the Philippines, and his fine ability as an artillery officer led to his selection to lead the way in the defense of the islands. His knowledge of fire control and battery equipment is such that he can do a most important work in his new station. Corregidor will be one of the most important posts in the islands, and in many ways it will be a pleasant place to live. The 35th is the second Coast Artillery company to be sent to the Philippines, the 57th having preceded it by five months. The 57th is stationed on Grande Island, at the mouth of Subig Bay, where extensive fortifications are under way.

The transport Buford sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5 for Manila, with the 23d Infantry (30 officers and 825 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Colonel Reade, Chaplain Sutherland, Captains Seay, Sigworth, Hagadorn, Schley, Laubach, Drum, Lee; Lieutenants McCammon, Noble, Young, Grinstead, Quackenbush, Turner, Krueger, Brewer, Stevens, Brabson, Adams, F. C. Miller, Thuis, Donaldson, Lewis, Blain, Dew, W. C. Miller, Clarke, Clagett, MacMillan, 23d Inf.; Colonel Booth, 20th Inf.; Majors Goodman (paymaster), Hutton, Philippine Scouts; Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf.; Captain Greenough, paymaster; Lieutenant Bennett, 25th Inf.; Contract Surgeon Hadra, four Hospital Corps, forty recruits for 25th Infantry, sixty recruits for 9th Cavalry, and two casuals.

The transport Crook arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on Feb. 2, from Manila, with seven officers and fifty-three enlisted men.

A new edition of the Ordnance Regulations for the Ordnance Department of the Army has been issued in bound form. It is a volume of fifty-eight pages with index, and the regulations supersede those of 1877, which in

a measure became obsolete. The new regulations contain only such matter as relates peculiarly to ordnance officers by reason of their special duties, and that is not elsewhere available in convenient form.

The War Department has issued a bound copy of provisional drill regulations for Signal Corps troops. It is a volume of 232 pages, prepared by the faculty and student officers of the U.S. Signal School. Any suggestions for changes, which officers believe will add to their value, should be submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Court of Claims has decided adversely to the claim of officers of the Army for ten per cent. increase while serving on Army transports. This decision is based upon the view that the ten per cent. increase is given for service at some station either in a foreign country or in our outlying possessions, and as service on an Army transport is neither, it cannot be regarded as the service for which the law allows the increase.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification on Feb. 6 considered bids submitted for supplying the Army with a flying machine of the heavier-than-air type. Forty-one bids were received. The board selected two of the plans proposed as worthy of trial and recommended to the Secretary of War an allotment of money to defray the expense thereof. Until that official acts the conclusions of the board will remain a secret.

Sergeant Leavitt and Privates McMillan and Winders, of the 107th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Preble, Me., were recommended on Feb. 6 to the War Department for commendation for heroic work in rescuing two exhausted fishermen who were drifting in the ice floes of the harbor, with the engine of their power boat out of commission. When cries of help were heard a dory was lowered, and Sergeant Leavitt and Privates McMillan and Winders jumped in, taking with them two heavy pieces of gaspipe with which to break their way through the ice. After working heroically for nearly an hour they reached the boat and took the badly frostbitten fishermen into their dory.

Capt. A. P. Buffington (Infantry), unassigned, will be promoted major following the retirement of Major George Palmer, 21st Inf.

#### DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Method of slinging rifle and scabbard to saddle: Recommendation of an officer on the above subject was considered by the Cavalry Board, which reported adversely to the methods suggested. The action of the Cavalry Board was approved by the Department.

Improved rear sight for U.S. magazine rifle: The present sight is giving satisfaction and is sufficiently refined for use on military rifle.

The department commander having asked authority to hold target practice for the 22d Infantry and the 14th Cavalry, beginning March 1, it was held that under present orders the time for holding such practice is entirely within the department commander's discretion.

A course in military science at agricultural colleges, for militia officers, having been recommended, and that when taking such courses officers receive traveling allowances, quarters, etc., it was found that the latter was not possible under the law.

Reports of physical examination and horsemanship test, Department of the Colorado, having been received, and all officers having passed successfully (with the exception of one officer, since retired), the reports were approved.

A change of size in the 1,000-yard target having been suggested by the A.G. of a state, it was held that as no such change has been recommended or even spoken of in Regular service, the matter could not now be considered.

Interesting statistics regarding the auxiliary German navy, presented by Senator Hale, are presented as S. Doc. No. 174. It appears that twenty German companies own 530 steamers, having (1907-8) 2,622,868 gross tonnage. Adding for tankers, cable steamers and tramps, we have a total of 742 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 3,225,776. In 1890-1 the total was 287 steamers, with 742,365 gross tonnage. Of the total increase, say, 2,483,411 tons gross register, the Hamburg American Packet Company gained thirty-two per cent., or 792,270 tons gross register, and the North German Lloyd gained eighteen per cent., or 461,728. These two subsidized and favored government steamship lines gained fifty per cent., or 1,233,908 tons gross register, of all the increase in the German commercial navy between 1890-1908. A majority of this tonnage was constructed with special regard to its adaptability for use as navy and army auxiliaries. The German commercial navy is officered and manned with a view to its prompt availability by the government. In 1885 the German Chancellor entered into an agreement for fifteen years with the North German Lloyd for a service from Germany to Australia, Japan, etc., and agreed to pay them a subsidy of over \$1,000,000 per annum. In 1898, before the first contract had matured, a renewal thereof, at a somewhat higher rate of subsidy, was made for another period of fifteen years from 1900, and the Hamburg American Packet Company was made a party to this revised subsidy contract. Upon completion of contract the German government will have paid to the North German Lloyd and (or) the Hamburg American Packet Company approximately \$35,000,000 subsidy under this one agreement. These facts and figures show how impossible it is for American shipping to compete with a merchant marine thus heavily subsidized.

The following despatch from Washington appears in the Philadelphia Public Ledger: "The Army is revenged on President Roosevelt for the 'fat colonels' hike." The President has been given the 'Muldoon hike' by Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and the President has not quite measured up to the Muldoon standard. The Muldoon hike is a fifteen-mile cross-country run, hop, step and a jump. It is prescribed for care-worn Cabinet members, fat statesmen and corpulent Army officers anxious to fulfil rough-riding requirements. But it was never tried on a strenuous President until Tuesday, when General Bell broke the President in. They went the course previous to a dinner at Postmaster General Meyer's residence—eight miles at a walk and seven miles at a trot in the heaviest kind of going. When President Roosevelt finished, it is reported, he did not look like the fat colonels after their horsemanship test of five miles at a walk, five miles at a trot, and five miles at a gallop. He looked worse. And now there's a smile on the Army and Navy Club that won't come off."

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Feb. 3, 1908.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Sherman arrived Feb. 3; fifty-one officers, 900 enlisted men. MILLS, in absence of division commander.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 3, 1908.  
Promotions in the Army—Coast Artillery Corps.  
Lieut. Col. John R. Williams, C.A.C., to be colonel from Jan. 20, 1908.  
Major William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 20, 1908.  
Capt. Henry D. Todd, jr., C.A.C., to be major from Jan. 20, 1908.  
Capt. Thomas W. Winston, C.A.C., to be major from Jan. 21, 1908.  
First Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, jr., C.A.C., to be captain from Jan. 20, 1908.  
First Lieut. John O. Steger, C.A.C., to be captain from Jan. 21, 1908.

#### Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 21, 1908.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 31, 1908.  
Appointments in the Army.

#### General Officers.

Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engrs., to be brigadier general from Jan. 29, 1908, vice Crawford, retired from active service.  
Col. Ramsay D. Potts, 5th Field Art., to be brigadier general from Jan. 31, 1908, vice John M. K. Davis, to be retired from active service.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 3, 1908.

Promotions in the Army—Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Jay J. Morrow, C.E., to be major from Jan. 31, 1908, vice Sewell, resigned.  
First Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., to be captain from Jan. 31, 1908, vice Morrow, promoted.  
Second Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, C.E., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1908, vice Johnston, promoted.

#### S.O. FEB. 6, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Edward M. Talbot relieved at Fort Leavenworth, will sail from Newport News March 16 for Cuba, for duty.  
First Lieut. Edgar W. Miller relieved from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification and will sail from Havana March 20, for duty at Newport News, relieving Capt. James Bourke, who upon being relieved on transport Kilpatrick, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty.  
Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph R. Andrews, to take effect Feb. 29.  
Leave for one month and twenty-eight days is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan.  
Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, and assume command of Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, relieving Col. Hobart K. Bailey, who will proceed to New York city and report by telegraph to the adjutant general for orders.  
Capt. Richard T. Ellis is relieved from duty with the 162d Co., C.A.C., and will report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Key West, for assignment to duty on his staff.  
Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Lieut. Col. George S. Young.  
Col. Hobart K. Bailey, recently promoted from lieutenant colonel, 25th Inf., with rank from Dec. 23, 1907, is assigned to the 29th Infantry.

#### G.O. 19, JAN. 31, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Announces Fort Worden, Wash., as the saluting station for the Artillery District of Puget Sound, instead of Fort Flagler, Wash.  
II.—Describes public land at Minto, Alaska, reserved from sale or other disposition, and set apart as a military reservation for the use of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, in the matter of the operation of telegraph lines in Alaska.

#### CIRCULAR 7, JAN. 31, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

- Officers on court-martial duty; commutation of quarters in certain cases.—Officers detailed on court-martial duty relating to a military post in the vicinity of any large city will be considered as on duty in the city and entitled to commutation of quarters under Par. 1380, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 106, W.D., June 15, 1906.
- Return transportation not to be furnished to an applicant for enlistment who through fraud procured his acceptance at a recruiting station or who refused to enlist after arriving at a recruiting depot.—Return transportation from a recruiting depot to a general recruiting station will not be furnished to an applicant for enlistment who is rejected at the depot because of a disqualification for enlistment that was concealed by him at the recruiting station, nor will return transportation be furnished to an applicant who was accepted at a general recruiting station but who refuses to enlist after arriving at the proper depot.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 16, JAN. 25, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. E, Signal Corps, under command of 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, is relieved from further duty at Benicia Barracks, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station and for duty at these headquarters.

#### G.O. 20, JAN. 29, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Second Lieut. James G. Steese, C.E., and fifteen enlisted men, Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, to be selected by the C.O. Fort Mason, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for temporary duty. While at Fort Rosecrans the detachment will be under the immediate orders of Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E., Los Angeles, to whom the detachment commander will report by telegraph on arrival.

#### G.O. 22, JAN. 31, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, Troops D, H and I, 1st Cav., will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco on or about March 5, 1908.

#### G.O. 12, JAN. 31, 1908, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., aide-de-camp, is announced as chief signal officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Julien E. Gajot, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp.

#### CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 25, 1908, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

All military instruction for troops serving in this department will be completed at midday. This instruction will be made as continuous as possible during the morning hours. In order not to interfere with this arrangement, guard mounting will be had not earlier than 11:30 a.m., and all sessions of boards, courts, officers' schools and similar duties will, in general, be held during the afternoon hours. At those posts where the garrison consists of two or more battalions the guard duty of the post will be performed by company. Guard duty at all posts by company units whenever feasible is regarded favorably.

By command of Brigadier General Thomas:

ROBERT L. HIRST, Major, Gen. Staff, C. of S.



G.O. 13, JAN. 25, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.  
Publishes the results of the small arms practice in this Department for the year of 1907.

G.O. 18, FEB. 5, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.  
Major Adelbert Cronkite, C.A.C., having reported, is announced as department Artillery officer of the Department of the East, vice Major Delamere Skerrett, C.A.C., relieved.

G.O. 19, FEB. 6, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.  
Publishes instructions relating to the 35th Co., C.A.C., which is designated for service in the Philippine Islands, and directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail for Manila on the transport leaving that port on or about April 6, 1908.

CIRCULAR 5, JAN. 23, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Publishes regulations and instructions relative to Signal Corps property, contained in W.D. orders, Signal Office orders, and Signal Corps Manual No. 7.

G.O. 6, JAN. 16, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.  
This order publishes extracts from the report of Provisional Governor Magoon on the valuable work and the commendable conduct of the U.S. troops on duty in Cuba, which appeared in our issue of Jan. 25 last, page 537.

G.O. 15, JAN. 28, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.  
The troops at Santa Clara, having been in the field during the greater part of the month of January, and the new U.S. magazine rifle not having been received and available in time for target practice as prescribed in G.O. No. 28, series of 1907, these headquarters, that order is so modified as to designate the three months commencing Feb. 1 and ending April 30, 1908, inclusive, as the regular season for small arms target practice for the troops at that station.

G.O. 86, NOV. 21, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
So much of G.O. 85, s. s., these headquarters, as directs signal corps property to be transferred to Major George H. Morgan, adjt. gen., is revoked.  
The purpose of administration, the station at Tolosa, Leyte, will hereafter be a sub-station at Tanauan, Leyte, and all reports and correspondence will be sent through the latter station.

G.O. 87, NOV. 23, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
Pursuant to authority contained in telegrams from Headquarters, Philippine Division, dated Nov. 20 and 22, 1907, respectively, the following movements in this department are ordered:

1. The stations of Balangiga, Basey, Dawa and Mutiong, Samar, and Albura and Dagami, Leyte, will be abandoned.
2. The 17th Co., P.S., now at Mutiong, Samar, will proceed to and take station at Gandara, Samar, relieving Co. H, 1st Inf., which upon being relieved will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for station.
3. Headquarters, 6th Battalion, P.S., Mutiong, Samar, and the 22d and 23d Companies, P.S., at Basey and Dawa, Samar, will proceed to and take station at the new site near Catbalogan, Samar.
4. The 38th Co., P.S., at Balangiga, Samar, will proceed to and take station at Naga, Cebu.
5. The 26th Co., P.S., now at Albura, Leyte, will be transferred to the Department of Luzon, as soon as transportation is provided from Manila.
6. The 41st Co., P.S., now at Dagami, Leyte, will proceed to and take station at Tolosa, Leyte, relieving the detachment, 39th Co., P.S., which will rejoin the headquarters of the company at Tanauan, Leyte.

G.O. 88, NOV. 24, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
The camp to be established near Catbalogan, Samar, will be known as "Camp Crawford," in honor of 1st Lieut. Robert T. Crawford, 1st Inf., who was drowned in the Bohon River, Samar, Oct. 30, 1901, while returning from an expedition against insurgents.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:  
GEORGE H. MORGAN, Adjutant General.

G.O. 91, DEC. 2, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
First Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf., is announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 23d Inf., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 92, DEC. 3, 1907, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.  
Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Visayas.

FREDERICK A. SMITH, Col., 8th Inf.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis from active service on Jan. 31, 1908, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Zerah W. Torrey, I.G., will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for the purpose of making an investigation and report, as directed by the Department Commander. (Dec. 12, D. Luzon.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Beverly A. Read, acting judge advocate, judge advocate, will proceed to Tacloban and Tanauan, Leyte, for the purpose of carrying out the instructions of the Department Commander in connection with certain allegations against officers of the Army. (Nov. 26, D.V.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

Leave to and including March 2, 1908, is granted Major John T. French, jr., Q.M. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass., to make an examination of and report upon certain construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, recently completed, and will return to his proper station. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Major John Elston Baxter, Q.M., in addition to his duties as chief quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, will assume charge of construction work at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones of that duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Jacob C. Smith, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: The quartermaster of Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., or such other officer as may be designated by the post commander, will in addition to his other duties assume charge temporarily of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. William D. Davis, Q.M., of those duties. Captain Davis will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. James E. Normyle, Q.M. Major Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., is relieved from further duty at St. Paul, Minn., and will proceed to New York city for duty as his assistant. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Henry B. Clark, C.A.C., A.Q.M.G., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Portland, Ore., for temporary duty in charge of the office of disbursing quartermaster, relieving Major John Elston Baxter of that duty. Captain Clark, in addition to his temporary duty as disbursing quartermaster, will also report by letter to the commanding general, Dept. of the Columbia, for assignment to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that department. Major Baxter will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the Columbia, for duty as chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, deputy Q.M. Lieut. Colonel Jones upon being thus relieved will proceed to Atlanta for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster, Dept. of the Gulf, relieving Col. James W. Pope, A.Q.M.G. Colonel Pope will proceed to Denver, Colo., for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster, Dept. of Colorado, relieving Col.

Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., who will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as chief Q.M. Dept. of the East, relieving Col. John W. Pullman, A.Q.M.G. Colonel Pullman will report to Washington and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 8, S.O. 12, W.D., Jan. 15, 1908, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, is revoked. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James M. Clifton having signified a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the C.O., Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. John B. Wilson, Fort Lawton, will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 19, W.D., Jan. 23, 1908, as relates to Post Comy. Sergt. Andrew Wallenstein is revoked. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

The following post commissary sergeants will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about March 5, 1908: Nils P. Bengtson, West Point; William F. James, Fort Wood, and William Payne, Fort Yellowstone, for duty, to relieve three post commissary sergeants whose tours of duty are completed. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Howard H. Bailly, asst. surg. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Bernard S. Gostin, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will proceed to Borongan, Samar, for duty, relieving Capt. William N. Bishop, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Connell for duty. (Dec. 9, D.V.)

Major James D. Glennan, surg., having reported, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Nov. 26, D.V.)

Capt. Walter Cox, asst. surg., from further duty at Camp Downes, Leyte, and will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty, relieving Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, asst. surg., who will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (Dec. 9, D.V.)

Contr. Surg. George P. Stallman to Abuyog, Leyte, relieving Contr. Surg. Thomas S. Lowe, who will proceed to Camp Crawford, Samar. (Nov. 24, D.V.)

Contr. Surg. James W. Madara to Gandara, Samar. (Nov. 24, D.V.)

The following will proceed to Camp Crawford, Samar, for duty: Contr. Surg. Henry W. Elliot and Sergt. 1st Class Andrew S. Donnan. (Nov. 2, D.V.)

Contr. Surg. Rodney D. Smith to Camp Downes, Leyte. (Nov. 24, D.V.)

First Lieut. William H. Richardson, asst. surg., from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will proceed to Tagabiran, Samar, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Omar W. Pinkston, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Dec. 6, D.V.)

Contr. Surg. James C. Dougherty from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will proceed to Naga, Cebu, for duty. (Dec. 6, D.V.)

Contr. Surg. Ernest F. Slater from duty at Fort Banks, Mass., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., and will then proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. John S. Marshall is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed on the transport sailing from San Francisco about March 5, 1908, to Manila. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Christopher Hermann, H.C., Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Ralph S. Porter, asst. surg., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Jan. 29, D. Colo.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Willard Willing, C.E., from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engrs., and will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., to take station at that place, and report in person to Major James P. McIndoe, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The resignation by Major John S. Sewell, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 31, 1908. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. William I. Westervelt, O.D. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergt. Michael Gorman, Signal Corps, now in the hospital at the Post of Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay, will be sent to Manila for treatment. (Nov. 15, D.V.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and resume a status of absence with leave on account of sickness. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Sergt. Fritz C. F. Braun, Troop K, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

First Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th Cav., will report in person to Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for examination. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY.

##### BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1908, is granted Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art. (Jan. 24, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, on account of exceptional reasons, is granted Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, adjt., 4th Field Art. (Jan. 14, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Albert Gilmor, 4th Field Art., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Sheridan to be examined in Field Service Regulations, Garrison School for Officers, on Feb. 5, 1908. (Jan. 28, D. Lakes.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Hot Springs, Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., Coast Art., is relieved from further duty with the 46th Co., and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Boston, for duty on his staff. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, C.A.C., is detailed as acting inspector general. He will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as inspector general, Dept. of the Gulf. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

The leave granted Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, C.A.C., is extended two months. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty with the companies indicated after their respective names and will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of New London, for assignment to duty on his staff: 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling from the 100th Co.; 1st Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker from the 2d Co. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 77th Co., and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Pensacola, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Capt. Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of conferring with the Artillery Board upon matters relating to Artillery Drill Regulations and certain articles of fire control equipment now being tested by that board. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., and will proceed about March 1,

1908, to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty with the 36th Co., and will report to the C.O., Artillery District of Charleston, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

Major William A. Nichols, 1st Inf., will report in person to the president of the board of medical officers at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination, and upon completion of first physical examination will report mounted in Service uniform to the department commander for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship, after which Major Nichols will again report for the second physical examination. (Jan. 26, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., now at Camp Cornell, Samar, will proceed to Manila, P.I., for observation and treatment. (Nov. 20, D.V.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

The leave granted Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 21, D. Colo.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for assignment to duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about March 11, 1908, is granted Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., adjt., 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, (Jan. 27, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, 7th Inf., Canton, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., to be examined in Field Service Regulations, Garrison School for Officers, on Feb. 5, 1908. (Jan. 28, D. Lakes.)

Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, will conduct 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazard, 7th Infantry, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 25, D. Lakes.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

First Sergt. James Gill, Co. I, 8th Inf., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, 8th Inf., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 18, D.V.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

First Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, 10th Inf., will report to the C.O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty. (Jan. 22, D. Colo.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. Frank R. Curtis, 13th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Jan. 30, D. Cal.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Feb. 15, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (Jan. 27, D. Colo.)

The leave for two months, granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, is extended one month. (Jan. 29, D. Colo.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 1, 1908, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., Fort Crook. (Jan. 23, D. Mo.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 17th Inf., will proceed to Charlotte, N.C., and assume charge of the U.S. Army recruiting office at that place during the illness of Major William B. Reynolds, U.S.A., retired. (Jan. 24, D.V.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

First Lieut. George C. Lewis, 18th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Signal Corps. He will proceed to Fort Worden for duty. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., will proceed from Fort Reno, Okla., to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., in time to arrive at the latter post not later than Feb. 10, 1908, for the purpose of making necessary preliminary arrangements for the battalion of the 19th Infantry under orders to proceed to and take station at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., about March 1, 1908. (Jan. 21, D.T.)

The leave granted Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf., is extended to and including March 15, 1908. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. No. 250, Oct. 24, 1907, W.D., as relates Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf., from active service to take effect Feb. 15, 1908, is amended so as to relieve him to take effect March 15, 1908. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Andrew D. Chaffin, 20th Inf., is extended twenty-five days. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted Capt. Lutz Wahl, adjt., 21st Inf., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 27, D. Colo.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1908, is granted Capt. George E. Stewart, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 22d Inf. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

Chief Musician John W. Reading, band, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty with his regiment and will proceed to his home, where for his own convenience he is authorized to await retirement from active service. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf., will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty at that post, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Division. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 26, Jan. 31, 1908, W.D., relating to Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf., is revoked. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. H. BRUSH.

Major Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., will stand relieved from duty with this Army on Feb. 7, 1908, and will comply with the provisions of Par. 23, S.O. 266, W.D., Nov. 13, 1907. (Jan. 21, A.C.P.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Inf. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Marcus Covell, P.S., now at Camp Crawford, Catbalogan, Samar, will proceed to Gandara, Samar, and take station. (Dec. 10, D.V.)

Major George H. McMaster, P.S., now at Tanauan, Leyte, will proceed to Iloilo for observation and treatment. Nov. 13, D.V.)

Major James N. Munro, P.S., will report to the C.O., Division Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (Dec. 17, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. William G. Muldoon, Phil. Scouts, recently appointed, with rank from Jan. 24, 1908, will proceed to San Francisco for duty until transportation can be furnished him to Manila. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

The detail of Capt. William Baird, retired, for duty with the militia of Maryland, is extended until further orders. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers of the Field Artillery are made to take effect this date:



First Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge from the 5th Field Art. to the 1st Field Art.

First Lieut. James S. Bradshaw from the 1st Field Art. to the 5th Field Art.

The officers named will be assigned to batteries by their respective regimental commanders, and Lieutenant Bradshaw will join the headquarters and portion of the 1st Battalion, 5th Field Art., upon the arrival thereof at San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 30, W.D.)

The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned are made to take effect this date:

First Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt from the 19th Inf. to the 5th Inf.

First Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis from the 5th Inf. to the 19th Inf. Lieutenant Ellis will join the station to which he may be assigned; upon the expiration of his present leave Lieutenant Mygatt will join station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Jan. 31, 1908. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C.; Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav.; Major Gustave W. S. Stevens, C.A.C.; Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; Thomas G. Ashburn, C.A.C.; George A. Nugent, C.A.C.; Henry B. Clark, C.A.C.; Albert E. Faulkner, 1st Field Art.; William H. Tobin, C.A.C.; Samuel D. McAlister, C.A.C.; Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art.; Edwin C. Long, C.A.C.; Henry R. Casey, C.A.C.; and Edwin G. Davis, C.A.C., judge advocate. (Jan. 24, D. Cal.)

By direction of the President, a G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn. Detail for the court: Major Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George T. Ever, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stanley L. James, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav., judge advocate. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

By direction of the President, a G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont. Detail for the court: Capt. William K. Jones, Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, Capt. Henry E. Bonnycastle, 1st Lieut. Howard G. Davis, 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 2d Lieut. Rescove P. Palmer, 2d Lieut. Harry Hawley, 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Herman Glade, 6th Inf., judge advocate. (Feb. 5, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Feb. 3, 1908, to consider the requirements of a proper telephone service, including connection with the fire control system, for military posts in the harbor of San Francisco and to make recommendations thereon. Detail for the board: Col. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C.; Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C.; and 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, 2d Cav. (Jan. 27, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf.; Major John S. Mallory, 12th Inf.; Major Charles Richard, surg.; Major William H. Wilson, surg., and 1st Lieut. Francis H. Adams, 12th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., March 10, 1908, for the preliminary examination of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. (Feb. 1, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., judge advocate; Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., is appointed to meet at 10 o'clock a.m. Monday, Jan. 27, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable for the purpose of—

1. Testing during the current regular practice season the targets and the method of conducting skirmish practice, as recommended in a report from the School of Musketry.

2. Making a report not later than April 15, 1908, upon the practicability of the system and the advisability of adopting it in lieu of the present method and target.

3. Submitting suggestions as to such changes as it may deem best.

4. Obtaining sufficient data from which to determine whether, in the event of adoption of any system the board may recommend, it will be necessary to change the percentage requirements for qualification in the classes which carry increase of pay, in order to keep the standard at its present point.

The board is authorized to expend not to exceed five thousand rounds of ammunition in making the necessary tests; the targets can be constructed from the materials now in use. (Jan. 24, A.C.P.)

A board of medical officers to make the physical examination of field officers will be convened at these headquarters from time to time as necessity requires. Detail: 1st Lieut. Earl H. Bruns, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Henry B. McIntyre, asst. surg. (Nov. 15, D.V.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth from time to time for the examination of officers. Members: Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf.; Major Edward Champe Carter, surg.; Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav.; Major Edward A. Millar, 5th F.A.; Capt. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg., Recorder, 1st Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, 13th Inf. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Dec. 18, 1907, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. William Dunn, Troop G, 10th Cav., for the position of Post Q.M. Sergt. Detail for the board: Capt. Robert J. Fleming, Q.M., 10th Cav.; Capt. Ulysses G. Worriow, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf. (Dec. 12, D. Luzon.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS.

##### ARTILLERY.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 28, W.D., Feb. 3, 1908, as assigns 2d Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows to Battery A, 5th Field Art. is amended so as to assign him to the 4th Field Artillery. Upon the completion of the temporary duty at Madison Barracks, to be assigned to him, Lieutenant Barrows will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for assignment to a battery at that post. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 28, W.D., Feb. 3, 1908, as assigns 2d Lieut. Charles P. George, jr., to the 4th Field Artillery, is amended so as to assign him to Battery A, 5th Field Art. He will apply for transportation from San Francisco to Manila on the first available transport after March 4, 1908, to join his battery in the Philippines. (Feb. 4, W.D.)

The following second lieutenants of Field Artillery recently appointed, with rank from the dates indicated, are assigned to regiments and batteries as hereinafter specified:

With rank from Jan. 1, 1908.—John G. Tyndall, appointed from sergeant, Troop A, 1st Cav., assigned to 4th Artillery; Alfred L. P. Sands appointed from sergeant, Troop F, 3d Cav., assigned to 6th Field Artillery; Charles P. George, jr., appointed from sergeant, 18th Co., C.A.C., assigned to 4th Field Artillery.

With rank from Jan. 2, 1908.—Charles W. Harlow appointed from sergeant, General Service, assigned to 2d Field Artillery; Harold S. Naylor appointed from sergeant, Troop L, 4th Cav., assigned to Battery F, 1st Field Art.; William H. Rucker appointed from private, Troop M, 14th Cav., assigned to 2d Field Artillery; William H. Shepherd appointed from sergeant, 6th Co., C.A.C., assigned to 3d Field Artillery; Marshall G. Randall appointed from sergeant, Battery F, 1st Field Art., assigned to Battery E, 3d Field Art.

With rank from Jan. 4.—John N. Greely appointed from civil life, assigned to 1st Field Artillery; Webster A. Capron appointed from civil life, assigned to Battery C, 5th Field Art. With rank from Jan. 5, 1908.—Thomas D. Sloan appointed from civil life, assigned to 6th Field Artillery; Frederick M. Barrows appointed from civil life, assigned to Battery A, 5th Field Art.

The officers named not assigned to batteries in this order will be assigned to batteries by their respective regimental commanders. Those not otherwise directed will proceed on March 4, 1908, to join the batteries to which they are assigned.

Second Lieutenant Greely will report in person at Fort Myer, Va., on March 4, 1908, for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for assignment to a battery at that post.

Second Lieutenant Capron will report in person at Fort Myer on March 4, 1908, for temporary duty at that post for

a period not exceeding five days, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and join battery to which assigned.

Second Lieutenant Sloan will report in person at Fort Jay, N.Y., on March 4, 1908, for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Riley for assignment to a battery at that post.

Second Lieutenant Barrows will report in person at Madison Barracks, N.Y., on March 4, for temporary duty at that post for a period not exceeding five days, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and join battery to which assigned.

Second Lieutenants Harlow and Rucker will proceed on March 4, 1908, to Fort D. A. Russell for assignment to batteries at that post.

Second Lieutenant Shepherd will proceed on March 4, 1908, to Fort Sam Houston for assignment to a battery at that post.

Second Lieutenants Tyndall and George will proceed on March 4, 1908, to Vancouver Barracks for assignment to batteries at that post.

Second Lieutenant Sands will proceed on March 4, 1908, to Fort Riley, for assignment to a battery at that post. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

The following second lieutenants of Infantry recently appointed, with rank from the dates indicated, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified:

With rank from Jan. 1, 1908.—Thomas M. R. Herron appointed from master gunner, C.A.C., assigned to 28th Infantry.

With rank from Jan. 2, 1908.—Frank W. Braden appointed from corporal, Co. A, 8th Inf., assigned to 26th Infantry; John D. Reardon appointed from sergeant, 85th Co., C.A.C., assigned to 11th Infantry; Ernest L. Fell appointed from sergeant, Co. G, 25th Inf., assigned to 29th Infantry; Joseph C. Hattie appointed from sergeant, Co. D, 30th Inf., assigned to 1st Infantry.

With rank from Jan. 4, 1908.—John W. Simons, jr., appointed from civil life, assigned to 6th Infantry; Jubal A. Early appointed from civil life, assigned to 20th Infantry; Charles P. Hollingsworth appointed from civil life, assigned to 9th Infantry; Edward G. Taylor appointed from civil life, assigned to 1st Infantry.

With rank from Jan. 5, 1908.—Alfred H. Erek appointed from civil life, assigned to 5th Infantry; Fred P. Jacobs appointed from civil life (corporal, Co. M, 21st Inf.), assigned to 29th Infantry; Walter S. Greacen appointed from civil life, assigned to 12th Infantry; Cary I. Crockett appointed from civil life, assigned to 9th Infantry.

The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Those whose regiments are stationed in the Philippines Division will apply at once to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, for transportation from San Francisco, to Manila, on the first available transport sailing from San Francisco after March 4, 1908. Those not otherwise directed will proceed not later than March 4, 1908, to San Francisco, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty until transportation can be furnished them to join their regiments in the Philippine Islands.

Those whose regiments are stationed within the continental limits of the United States and in Cuba will report by letter to their respective regimental commanders for assignment to companies and stations. Those who may be assigned to companies stationed in Cuba, and who are not otherwise directed, will proceed not later than March 4, 1908, to Newport News, Va., and sail on the first transport after that date to join the stations to which they may be assigned. Those whose regiments are stationed within the continental limits of the United States, and who are not otherwise directed, will proceed not later than March 4, 1908, to join the stations to which they may be assigned.

Second Lieutenant Simons will report in person not later than March 4, 1908, at Fort Moultrie, S.C., for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and then proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Second Lieutenant Early will report in person not later than March 4, 1908, at Fort Myer for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and then join station to which assigned.

Second Lieutenant Hollingsworth will report in person not later than March 4, 1908, at Fort McHenry for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and then join the station to which he may be assigned.

Second Lieutenant Taylor will report in person not later than March 4, 1908, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and then join the station to which he may be assigned.

Second Lieutenant Erek will report in person not later than March 4, 1908, at Springfield Armory, Mass., for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and will then join the station to which he may be assigned.

Second Lieutenant Greacen will report in person not later than March 4, 1908, at Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and then join the station to which he may be assigned.

Second Lieutenant Crockett will report in person not later than March 4, 1908, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and then join the station to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 3, W.D.)

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Feb. 1, 1908.

The Adjutant General, Washington. Following deaths occurred since last report: Typhoid fever, Raymond W. Fitzgerald, post Q.M. sergeant, Jan. 15. Suicide, William Gardner, Troop E, 9th Cav., Jan. 16. Drowned, body recovered, Charles Conrad, D, 5th Field Art., Jan. 15. Acute dysentery, John G. O'Neill, Co. M, 8th Inf., Jan. 17. Drowned, body not recovered, Joseph Bigelow, Co. E, 18th Inf., Jan. 12. Typhoid fever, Auburn Smith, Co. A, 30th Inf., Jan. 28.

MILLS, in the absence of the division commander.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOED—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 2.

DIX—Left Honolulu Jan. 30 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Left Havana Feb. 7.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—At Manila.

MADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Feb. 3.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Left Honolulu for San Francisco Feb. 5.

WARREN—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

LISCUM—First Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Added Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Washington.

#### MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following is the schedule of Army transports to take troops to and from the Philippines:

Sailings from San Francisco.

Feb. 5, 1908—Buford, 23d Infantry.

March 5, 1908—Thomas, 4th Infantry, two troops, 1st Cav., Fort Clark, Texas; one troop, 1st Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

April 5, 1908—Sheridan or Logan, 7th Infantry.

Sailings from Manila.

Feb. 15, 1908—Sherman, 24th Infantry.

March 5, 1908—Buford, 23d Infantry.

April 15, 1908—Thomas, 8th Infantry.

May 15, 1908—Sherman or Logan, 1st Infantry.

#### TRANSPORTS TO AND FROM CUBA.

Leave Newport News: Feb. 1, Feb. 15, Feb. 29, March 16, April 1, April 15, May 1, June 15, June 15, Leave

Havana: Jan. 7, Jan. 23, Feb. 7, Feb. 21, March 7, March 23, April 7, April 23, May 7, May 23, June 8, June 23.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 3, 1908.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall attended grand opera at the Willis Wood in Kansas City Saturday, and were the guests of friends at a dinner at the Baltimore Hotel later. The funeral of Mrs. Katherine Mills, which took place Wednesday afternoon from St. Paul's Episcopal church, was largely attended. Chaplain Silver conducted the services, and the burial was in Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Mrs. C. E. Stodter entertained twenty-eight guests with five hundred Tuesday afternoon. The prizes were given to Mrs. Klade and Mrs. Kreger.

All of the newly commissioned second lieutenants from the ranks have been assigned to quarters at No. 21B Summer Place.

Mrs. Frederick Perkins was hostess Tuesday afternoon at a tea given in compliment to Miss Huse, of Plainfield, N.J., and Miss Gallagher, of New York. The hostess's honor guest and Mrs. Hunter Ligger received the guests in the reception room, which was attractively decorated with ferns and dainty pink carnations. Miss Blanch Karst, of St. Louis, served punch. Mrs. Goodwin Compton poured coffee, and Mrs. Kenneth P. Williams served ices. One of the enjoyable events of the week was the bowling party given Tuesday evening in the gymnasium by Major and Mrs. C. W. Taylor and the Misses Taylor, in compliment to Miss Clopton and Miss Des Loge. Later a most delicious supper was served at Major Taylor's quarters.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Withers, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Moss, has returned to her home in Toledo, Ohio. Lieut. C. E. Humphrey attended the Beta dance in Lawrence, Kas., Saturday evening. Lieut. G. R. Armstrong left Tuesday for North Dakota.

The following officers went to Kansas City Thursday to see "The Red Mill" at the Willis Wood theater, and later dined at the Hotel Baltimore: Captains Allison, Carr, Major and Herron; Lieutenants Fitch, Locke, Patterson and Parker.

Capt. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding gave a very charming dinner party Friday evening. The table decorations were red carnations. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. E. A. Millar, Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Reed and Capt. and Mrs. Spaulding. Beautiful yellow jonquils in lavish profusion afforded a most charming floral decoration at the reception given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes and her sister, Miss Baird. Others in the receiving party were Mrs. Taylor, of Kansas City, and Mrs. E. E. Olmstead. Mrs. L. D. Wildman served punch. Mrs. E. E. Booth served salad, and Mrs. H. A. White poured coffee. Assisting were the Misses Gray and the Misses Hall and Mrs. W. D. Chitty.

Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller, of Topeka, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter, 9th Cav. Mrs. Tayan, of Kansas City, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes. Mrs. Butler, wife of Major A. P. Butler, of Little Rock, Ark., daughter, Margaret, who are at present the guests of Mrs. Huntington's mother in Derby, Iowa, are expected shortly as the guests of Mrs. W. R. Van Tyl, of the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Beebe gave a dinner party Friday evening at their quarters in Riverside. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Van Duyn, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Graham, Lieut. R. L. Howell, jr., Lieut. J. H. Earle, Lieut. G. E. Humphrey, Lieut. D. I. Soltan and Lieut. J. E. Ware. Entertainment Mrs. and Mrs. Ira Snyder, Miss Adele Bartlett, Miss Edna Brewster, Miss Julia Thompson and Miss Estell, of Kansas City, Mo., at a hop supper Friday evening.

Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf., who has lately arrived from the Philippines, is the guest of his uncle, Mr. W. W. Hoppen, en route to his new station at Fort McKenzie. Lieut. and Mrs. Young are spending a few days at the Hotel Baltimore, en route to New York. Mrs. J. A. Edson, of Kansas City, is the guest of Mrs. Kenneth P. Williams. Miss Mary Percell, of Manhattan, Kas., was the guest this week of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. Capt. A. A. Starbird, 5th Field Art., has joined his regiment. Colonel Loughborough has returned much improved in health, from San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. Michael J. McDonough, C.E., delivered a lecture at the Service School in Grant Hall Friday morning, which was very interesting, the subject being "Camp Water Supply and Sewage Disposal." The Ladies' Bowling Club met Thursday morning at the alleys of the post gymnasium. There were about twenty in the party. Mrs. George D. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, 20th Inf., is president of the club. The Y.M.C.A. have organized a literary society, which held its first meeting Saturday. The subject for discussion was, "Resolved, That woman wields a greater influence over man than money."

Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf., left Wednesday to join his regiment at Fort Harrison. Capt. John E. Stephens, 5th F.A., has gone to Muskogee, Okla., to spend a brief leave. Lieut. Roger D. Black, C.E., has returned from Arcadia, Mo., where he went to survey the Army rifle range. Mrs. Henry Freeman arrived Wednesday from Wyoming to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle.

Mrs. C. E. Stodter was hostess at a very charming bridge party Friday afternoon in compliment to her guest, Miss Alvarado M. Fuller. The decorations were entirely Japanese, and the prizes were given to Mrs. Tenney Ross and Mrs. J. M. Graham. Lieut. Charles F. Craig, Med. Dept., in charge of the bacteriological laboratory at the hospital, gave a most instructive lecture to the Staff College Thursday, his subject being "Transmission of Disease by Water."

Mrs. Claremont A. Donaldson, who has been for several months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roth, on Arch street, left Thursday for Kansas City, to join Lieutenant Donaldson, who arrived there with the 23d Infantry Friday, en route to San Francisco to sail for the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay entertained at dinner Saturday night the Misses and Alice Fassett, Capt. W. M. Fassett and Lieutenant Randall.

Lieut. George C. Rockwell gave a hop supper Friday evening at his quarters at Otis Hall. The party included Capt. and Mrs. Charles N. Murphy, Miss Huse, Miss Karst, Miss Goodwin, Miss Gallagher, Captain Major, Lieutenants O'Loughlin, Topham, Albright, Thompson, Chambers and Tarbuton, Lieut. O. H. Dockery, 3d Inf., has joined his regiment at Fort Wright, Wash.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 1, 1908.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer gave a box party to see "Madam Butterfly," their guests being Mrs. Hoffman, of St. Louis; Miss Smith, of Andover, Mass.; Lieut. Col. R. R. Stevens and Emory T. Smith. Gen. and Mrs. Myer entertained Friday night with a dinner. The guests were: Col. Lotus Niles, Col. R. R. Stevens, Col. and Mrs. Butler, Major and Mrs. Lucien S. Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Bash, Mrs. Hoffman and Col. G. LeRoy Brown.

Miss Robertson entertained the young ladies of Fort Sam Houston with a very pretty luncheon at the home of Col. and Mrs. Robertson. Beautiful flowers adorned the table; places were marked with Japanese place cards, and a Japanese maid in native costume, served the seven course menu. The guests were Miss Edith, Miss Clark, Miss Bertha Rowelle, Miss Budd, Miss E. Burbank, Miss Constance Clark, Miss Woodward, Miss Smith, Miss Gerard, Miss Steinwinder, Miss Helen Clark, Miss Hardin and Miss Robertson. Miss Hardin entertained the young ladies with the favorite game of bridge. Miss Elise Burbank captured the prize.

The ladies of Fort Sam Houston who are entertaining with \$3.50 luncheons are having a good time and exciting their friends who are skeptical as to their ability to furnish a good repeat for so small an amount. Mrs. Baker entertained last week successfully. Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Corey gave a dinner in honor of Miss Elizabeth Smith. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Miss Smith, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Miss Perry, Miss Hazel Woodward, of Atlanta, Ga.; Captain Payne, Lieut. Emory Smith and Frank Thorpe. The regular weekly tea at the Officers' Club was as usual a very pleasant event of the



week. To dispense the hospitality for this week will be Mrs. T. P. Mackall, Mrs. O. Bundy, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Book Miller.

Mrs. Charles Hayes, Jr., entertained Mrs. George N. Pierce and daughters, of Buffalo, N.Y., at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Hayes gave a tea in the afternoon in honor of Mrs. Fleming's guest, Mrs. Parker, of Boston. The Girls' Club was entertained Tuesday afternoon at the home of Major Berry. Mrs. Butler was the hostess at the \$2.50 luncheon this week. Miss Constance Clark will be the guest of Miss Rowell at Fort Sam Houston during the remainder of her stay in the city. A gay time is anticipated at the joint party given by the post and town girls as a farewell to Miss Clark.

Capt. and Mrs. Baker gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wise, Capt. and Mrs. Bookmiller, Lieut. and Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall, Col. and Mrs. Butler entertained a few friends at dinner. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace and Miss Parry. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained with an elaborate dinner, covers being laid for fourteen. Mrs. Palmer is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carey, for the winter.

Eighteen recruits for the Navy have been enlisted by Lieut. Wilbert Smith, U.S.N., at the office in the Alamo Hotel in two days.

Capt. E. P. Lawton, 16th Inf., granted a short leave, is at present in the City of Mexico. Major P. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., is visiting at Fort Sam Houston.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 4, 1908.

The basketball game with Wesley on Saturday afternoon was an agreeable surprise, Wesleyan's prowess having caused even the most sanguine to dread defeat. The result was a score of 27-26 in favor of West Point after a very close contest. The following was the West Point line-up: Elting, Devers, forwards; Higley, center; Johnson, Catron, guards. Referee, Mr. Hyatt, of Yale.

On Saturday evening the cadet fencing squad took first honors in the competition for the Manrique trophy at the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn. This trophy is for teams of three with foils and becomes the property of the club whose team wins it twice. The team of the Turn Verein of New York won it the first year it was offered and last year it went to Cornell. The competition was an invitation match for a silver cup offered by Prof. Enrico Manrique, the fencing instructor of the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A.

Cornell sent a strong team, but the cadets were on hand for the first time, and with O. D. Dickinson on the team their chances of success looked very bright. Cornell made a strong bid for the cup in the final round when their fencers met those of West Point, but Dickinson proved to be invulnerable and won three bouts. During the evening Dickinson fenced in eight bouts and he won them all. Eight teams were entered, and they represented the Fencers' Club, New York Turn Verein, West Point, Yale, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Carnegie Fencing Club and the Foil and Mask Club of Orange.

The West Point team and the team from the New York Fencers' Club fenced, in the opening round, the Army winning handsily by 5 to 2. The Foil and Mask club faced the West Pointers in the second round, but although fighting gamely, they had practically no chance, for Dickinson, Sears and Greble did their best work from the start, capturing five straight bouts and the match. This left the Army cadets and Cornell for the final struggle. The West Point fencers were O. D. Dickinson, R. D. Sears and W. H. Greble. W. Scott O'Connor acted as referee, and among the judges were John Alaire, Dr. T. A. Boys, Paul Benzenberg, Dr. T. A. McGoldrick, Harry Randolph, and Dr. DeWitt Clinton Smith.

Mrs. Honeycutt entertained the Reading Club on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 30. "New Orleans" was the subject of the paper read. Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Capt. Joseph C. Casner, 4th Inf., and Mrs. Casner, and Mr. James A. Howard, son of Gen. O. C. Howard, and Miss Hildegard Howard were among the week's visitors.

Graduation hop will be held on Feb. 13, the graduating exercises will take place on Feb. 14 at 3:30 p.m. The members of the first class are undergoing the ordeal of physical examination this week before a medical board consisting of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, Professor of Hygiene and post surgeon; Major Charles F. Mason, on duty in the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C.; and Capt. John W. Hanner, assistant surgeon in the Medical Department at the post. The indoor meet will be held on Saturday of the present week.

## NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Feb. 3, 1908.

Miss Campbell, of New York, who was the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., last week, has returned to her home. Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., have returned from Worcester, Mass., where they have been spending a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barton. Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., spent last week in Washington. A.A. Surg. L. C. Whiteside, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Naval Hospital, Vice-President Lawrence V. Spear, of the Electric Boat Company, and Mr. G. C. Davidson, who was formerly a lieutenant commander in the Navy, visited the torpedo station last week.

Comdr. W. B. Fletcher, U.S.N., of the Naval War College staff, gave a very able address before the Workingmen's Club in the Coggeshall building, Jan. 28, on "The Navy Past and Present." The address was clear and comprehensive and replete with valuable information and data.

A draft of 180 ordinary seamen and coal passers will be transferred to the U.S.S. Mississippi and the U.S.S. Indiana at the League Island Navy Yard Feb. 3. There are about 1,500 apprentice seamen now under training at the station.

A novel and delightful entertainment was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., Jan. 30, in Masonic Hall. Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey gave her lecture recital, in costume, on London society of two hundred years ago. The training station orchestra furnished music. Many residents from the Hill district and also many Army and Navy officers were present, among them Rear Admirals Stephen B. Luce, French E. Chadwick, and John P. Merrell, U.S.N., Col. Walter Howe, U.S.A., Capt. A. C. Dillingham, Comdr. W. F. Fullam and Albert Gleeves, and Capt. W. McCarty Little, U.S.N. The recital was given under the patronage of Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Stegford, Mrs. Derby, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Gleeves, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Merrell, Mrs. Chadwick and Mrs. Kane.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Veronica Sullivan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Chief Bt'n's Mate Isidore Nordstrom, U.S.N., an instructor at the training station, took place last Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride. The house was beautifully decorated with potted plants, ferns and ropes of smilax. Only the closest friends of the bride and groom and relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Nordstrom will make their future home on Thames street, Newport.

The new lot of Whitehead torpedoes received at the torpedo station from England has been tested, and it is reported that the result is highly satisfactory; that every torpedo fired has exceeded its specifications. At 1,000 yards the torpedo developed a speed of forty-one knots, and at a range of 4,000 yards twenty-seven knots was the recorded speed. The torpedoboot Morris will be thoroughly overhauled at the works of the Herreshoffs, Bristol, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Sonn, U.S.N., of the torpedo station, is confined to his quarters with the grip. Chief Electrician John Jordan, U.S.N., of the torpedo station, is seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital, Providence, R.I.

At an enthusiastic meeting of Newport's business men in Builders' and Merchants' Hall, Jan. 30, the fortification bill, which is pending before Congress, was discussed in its rela-

tion to this city. The principal address of the evening was made by Major John C. W. Brooks, U.S.A., of Fort Adams.

The officers of the torpedo station gave a leap year dance at the administration building, Jan. 31, which was largely attended. The ball room, decorated with flags and bunting, and strings of red, white and blue electric lights, with a large eagle, presented a most charming appearance. The committee in charge was Comdr. Albert Gleeves, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Sonn and Edward S. Kellogg, Lieut. John V. Babcock and Austin Kautz, Surg. Lewis Morris and Paymr. Joseph Fyffe, U.S.N. Mrs. Gleeves, Mrs. Sonn and Mrs. Morris received the guests. The music was furnished by the training station orchestra. Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Comdr. and Mrs. Fullam, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, and Surg. and Mrs. M. K. Johnson, U.S.N., from the training station, were among the guests. During the evening an excellent collation was served.

What might have been a serious fire started in one of the big coal bins at the Bradford coal station last Thursday. Through the prompt and efficient efforts of Chief Bt'n. Robert Rohange, U.S.N., with the watchmen and the civil employees, about 50,000 tons of coal was saved and but little damage was done.

The Newport Artillery Company has received a challenge from a rifle team representing Fort Adams, to participate in a series of shoots. The new English military rifle, caliber .22, will be used. Much interest has been aroused over the coming event.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 31, 1908.

Lieut. Wilbert Smith, U.S.N., who came to El Paso recently and opened a temporary recruiting office, left this week to try the experiment at Albuquerque, N.M. Lieutenant Smith was kept very busy while in El Paso, and secured over thirty recruits. Lieut. Walter Short, U.S.A., who was visiting in El Paso, was summoned home this week by the serious illness of his mother at their home in Illinois.

Capt. Charles Davis, of El Paso, known to many members of the Army, died at his home in El Paso Jan. 28. Col. Robert H. K. Loughborough, 12th Inf., who was spending a leave in El Paso, left this week for the East.

The troops at the post have been supplied this week with new Springfield rifles; the old guns will be turned in to the different arsenals and made over to fit the new bullets.

Mrs. Flora Hague, mother of the wives of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 28d Inf., and Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., died at her home in El Paso this week. Capt. and Mrs. Laubach and Miss Clara Hague left last week for the Philippines, and though they have not left San Francisco yet, they cannot return.

The troops at this post are engaging in a theoretical battle over the capture of El Paso by a large body of Mexicans, supposed to be camped on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Lieut. Col. Frank B. Jones, 19th Inf., is in charge of the maneuvers.

Miss Mary Fecht, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. G. Fecht, U.S.A., was entertained at dinner recently by Major and Mrs. Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf.

The leap year collation given by the officers and ladies of the garrison complimentary to the members of the Social Club, of El Paso, was a very delightful affair. The large hall was artistically decorated with flags and greens. The collation was led by Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill and Lieut. John L. Bond. A number of the favors, which were artistic and dainty, were made by the ladies.

The new well art tank at the post will soon be finished and when the supply of water will be more than sufficient for every need. When this post was built it was intended that it should be a regimental post, but owing to a lack of funds it was only made large enough for four companies and headquarters. Last year General Humphrey and General Chaffee promised to try to have it enlarged. Again the question is being agitated of having the post made a regimental post; the reservation is ample, and this point is one of great strategic importance, and without doubt should have at least a regiment stationed here, in a hurry, and the nearest point from which they could be got is San Antonio, twenty-four hours' journey away.

## FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, Long Island, Feb. 3, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn and Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Landon at dinner Saturday evening. Capt. Clarence McNeil has returned from a trip to Boston. Miss O'Hearn is visiting Capt. and Mrs. William E. Cole. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, of New York, were guests over Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. Mrs. Clark, wife of Lieut. C. A. Clark, returned on Wednesday after a pleasant visit to relatives in Pittsburgh.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson entertained recently at luncheon in honor of Miss O'Hearn, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. William E. Cole and Capt. H. B. Grant. Miss Wilson, sister of Major Eugene T. Wilson, is visiting her brother. Mrs. Edward Carpenter and children returned on Saturday, after a visit to her parents in St. Louis. Lieut. H. U. Tompkins was the host at a beautifully appointed dinner Tuesday evening aboard the torpedo planter, Gen. Henry Hunt, in honor of Miss Humphrey, of Washington. Dr. Sylvester O'Day is again on the post, after a two weeks' visit at Fort Wadsworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter gave a charming dinner Thursday evening. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, Miss Humphrey and Lieut. Clifton C. Carter. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter entertained at dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Edwin Landon and Capt. and Mrs. Marcellus G. Spinks. In honor of Miss Humphrey Mrs. Edwin Landon entertained at bridge Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks reported for duty on Monday. Captain Spinks was accompanied by Mrs. Spinks. Mrs. Casey, mother of Mrs. William E. Cole, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Cole. Miss Humphrey, daughter of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry for the past two weeks, left on Monday for a visit at Governors Island.

The regular fortnightly hop was held Friday evening in the club rooms and was well attended. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Landon, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Humphrey, Miss Maren, Lieutenants Battle, Corbin, Lowney, Horton, Rose and Captain Grant.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 4, 1908.

Miss Eugenie Havard, daughter of Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., and Miss Leize Weaver, daughter of Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, C.A.C., who have been spending a week at the post as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, left on Sunday night for Washington. Miss Pauline Magruder, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Grant Shartle, left on Sunday night for her home in Washington. Major Isaac N. Lewis, lately ordered to Washington on temporary duty, left on Thursday night. The Misses Larkin, of Toronto, Canada, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John Overton Steger.

Mrs. John B. Kimberly entertained delightfully at bridge on Thursday night in honor of Gen. Caleb H. Carleton. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. William C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Miss Sullivan, Mr. Hazelhurst, Miss Walker and General Carleton. The prizes, a book, awarded to Mrs. W. C. Davis; a card case to Captain Davis, a book to Mrs. Totten, and a pin cushion to Mrs. Johnson.

Capt. LeVert Coleman, who has been quite ill for several

weeks, is now much better. Lieut. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham recently arrived at the post and have been assigned quarters on the parade ground. Mrs. Samuel Grant Shartle left on Monday for New York to spend a few days.

The leap year ball on Friday night was a great success. The reversal of the old order of things caused much merriment. The chaperons for the occasion were Col. George F. E. Harrison, Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Major Thomas Ridgway, Major Thomas W. Winston, Major R. P. Davis and Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell. They received the guests of the evening at the door of the hop room, each carrying a huge shower bouquet of cabbages and various other exotics, Captain Mitchell wearing a coronet of red poppies in his hair. Most of the masculine belles of the evening carried bouquets of great beauty. They were quite shy and timid at the beginning of the festivities, but later in the evening seemed less timorous.

Lieut. Junnius Pierce, who recently passed his examinations at Fort Leavenworth for the Army, and who has been assigned to the Coast Artillery, spent some days this week at the Chamberlain as the guest of his mother, Mrs. Mildred Beatty Pierce. Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne were hosts at a charming dinner on Friday evening before the ball, their guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody, Miss Eugenie Havard, Miss Leize Weaver, Lieutenants Clark and Rose, Lieut. George Shepherd, F.A., who lately passed his examination for commission in the Army, spent a few days at the post this week. Lieut. Lloyd Burns Magruder left for New York on the torpedo planter on Thursday to be gone several weeks.

Mrs. John B. Kimberly gave a small bridge party on Monday evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Miss Margaret Walke, Miss Hilda Booker and Miss Anne Gifford. The prizes, books, were awarded to Miss Walke and Miss Gifford. Miss Marguerite Knox, daughter of Col. Thomas Knox, of the Soldiers' Home, returned on Monday from a visit to friends in Pittsburgh. Miss Knox is entertaining Miss Isabelle Thompson, of Pittsburgh, at present. A leap year ball and masquerade was given at the Chamberlain on Saturday night for the benefit of the Dixie Hospital in Hampton. Quite a number of post people were in attendance. Among them were: Lieut. and Mrs. Henry H. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, Major and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Miss Weaver, Miss Havard, Lieutenants Crain, Bergen and Rose. The Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Frederick H. Smith on Monday afternoon. Among the guests of the club were the Misses Larkin, of Toronto; Mrs. Claude Brigham and Mrs. Johnson. The club prize, a beautiful hammered brass bowl, was awarded to Mrs. John Overton Steger, and the guest's prize, a silk scarf, was awarded to Miss Larkin.

## LEAGUE ISLAND.

League Island Navy Yard, Pa., Feb. 5, 1908.

On Thursday, Jan. 30, the officers' hop took place at the navy yard, and was attended by nearly two hundred couples. The sail loft of the equipment building had been fitted up for the occasion, and, as usual at military balls, the color and music details in general left nothing to be desired. At midnight refreshments were served. The guests of honor were Mayor and Mrs. Reburn, of Philadelphia. Other prominent officials present were: Rear Admiral Pendleton, Rear Admiral Miller, Colonel Dickins, Captains Wilner and McKean, and others.

The U.S.S. Mississippi was placed in commission on Saturday last. It was a snowy, blowy and blustering day, and very few witnessed the ceremony. The officers who have reported on board the Mississippi this week are Chaplain J. McC. Bell, from Boston Navy Yard; Capt. F. D. Bradman, U.S.M.C., from Mare Island, Cal.; Surg. C. D. Brownell, from the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; Lieut. J. A. Campbell, from the U.S.S. Wasp, and Midshipman W. B. Decker from the U.S.S. Prairie. Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler, U.S.M.C., reported for duty at the marine barracks here from Annapolis, Md., on Feb. 4. Lieut. Preley M. Rixey, Jr., U.S.M.C., has gone to Annapolis for duty. Mrs. Rixey and her two children will join her husband very shortly. Bt'n. Joseph Heil, U.S.N., has reported for duty on board the U.S.S. Prairie at this station. Warrant Mach. R. J. Schlemmer, U.S.N., recently detached from the submarine Tarantula, has reported for duty on the U.S.S. Brooklyn.

On Saturday last a detachment of fifty marines left here for Mare Island in charge of Lieut. R. E. Adams, U.S.M.C. They will take passage at San Francisco on the next transport for duty in the Philippines. Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C., has reported from the marine barracks, Boston, Mass., for duty at this yard. Captain Lyons's home is in this city. Midshipman A. G. Stirling, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Prairie, has had his resignation accepted and has been ordered to his home. From four until six on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 29, Capt. and Mrs. James T. Bootes entertained their friends at an "at home," to meet Pay Insp. and Mrs. R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N. Mrs. Bootes was assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. V. Bootes, of Philadelphia. About one hundred and fifty people dropped in at the Bootes residence, 1505 South Broad street, during the afternoon.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 5, 1908.

Major Gen. F. D. Grant has transferred his residence from the quarters heretofore occupied to the commanding general's quarters, No. 1 General's Row. Among dinners given during the past week it may be mentioned that Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison entertained on the 30th Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham, New York Arsenal, entertained at dinner on the 31st Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. B. W. Dunn and Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cannon; and Col. and Mrs. Allen entertained on the 5th Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham and Major and Mrs. Loyd McCormick. A number of officers and ladies from Governors Island were present at the charity ball on Feb. 4.

The address delivered by Chaplain Charles C. Pierce at the occasion of the installation of the Mexican battle flags borne by the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. Ward B. Burnett commanding, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, has been published through the kindness of Col. W. A. Stokes, commanding 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y. It is printed in pamphlet form with a history of the colors, a roster of the officers on duty at that time, November, 1907, stationed on Governors Island, Department of the East, and the 12th Infantry, and a picture of the colors in the chapel.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 3, 1908.

Mrs. Bloom has left for Council Bluffs, Iowa, to visit her grandfather for a few days, and from there she will go to Spokane, Wash., to visit her parents. She will join her husband in San Francisco, in time to sail for the Philippines on March 5. Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Rapp, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, mother and sister of Mrs. Jarvis, are here for a short visit.

Captain Simmons has returned from a visit at his old home in North Carolina. Capt. G. H. B. Smith is visiting his parents in Cleveland, Gen. and Mrs. Jared Smith. Capt. F. A. Wolf has returned from a visit with his parents at Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. Jarvis entertained the Five Hundred Club on Wednesday; the prize winners were Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Switzer and Mrs. Hasseltine.

Mrs. Whiting, mother of Mrs. Fine W. Smith, and lieutenant Whiting, of the 9th Infantry, has packed her household goods preparatory to a trip to Europe with her son. On her return she will make her home at San Antonio, Texas.



## GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING

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ber. This association, the purpose of which is to foster public sentiment "in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration," is, according to the facts presented in the current circular, in a highly vigorous and flourishing condition and its good work is steadily advancing all along the line.

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., frankly states that the newspaper reports of his recent remarks on the subject of naval administration were correct. In those remarks Admiral McCalla expressed, as he had a perfect right to do, dissatisfaction with the bureau system and declared that the office of the Secretary of the Navy should be occupied by a trained and experienced Navy officer of the highest grade. In his letter to the Secretary of the Navy acknowledging the correctness of published reports of his utterances, Admiral McCalla declares that his views on the questions under discussion have been unchanged for twenty years, that he has said nothing informally that he would hesitate to say officially, and that he can think of no sound reason why American Navy officers should not be granted the same freedom of public expression as is granted to officers of the British navy, provided their names always appear in conjunction with their statements. In spite of the fact that Admiral McCalla's utterance is directly at variance with President Roosevelt's attitude concerning the discussion of Service topics by Navy officers, it is the general belief in Washington that there will be no further proceedings in the matter. President Roosevelt may have his idiosyncrasies but he is too large-minded a man to call an officer to account for the exercise of an undoubted liberty of speech.

The rosy-colored reports which have been appearing in the daily papers to the effect that Army recruiting officers were simply swamped with applications for enlistments, and that the Army was being rapidly filled up in consequence, are denied at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army. Many of the recent enlistments, it is explained, are what are called in Army parlance "snow-birds," and always occur in the winter time. The "snow-birds" enlist in the winter, but migrate for parts unknown in the spring, when the weather is pleasant.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908.

## NEW DEPARTURE FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

The action of the National Guard Association at its recent meeting in Boston, while not attracting general public attention, is yet one of the most important innovations in military matters which has occurred for many years.

Commencing about the time of the Spanish War there has developed a distinct cleavage between the sentiments of the National Guard of the East and of the West in respect to their duties. The officers and men of the East considered that they were organized as state forces, that in time of emergency they were ready and willing to be called upon for service anywhere in the United States for a period of from nine months or less, until volunteers could be organized, but that it was no part of their duty to volunteer to serve during war or out of the United States. The National Guardsmen of the West, on the other hand, claimed that they were a part of the Army; were entitled to be called upon for service in case of war in advance of any volunteers, and should then go, not as volunteers but under orders, with their entire regimental organization, and serve during the war in or out of the country, as emergency might require.

This Western sentiment has gradually spread throughout the country to such an extent that at the meeting of the National Guard Association in Boston, Mass., on Jan. 13, 14 and 15, 1908, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of the Western idea, that Congress should amend the militia law by providing that when an emergency arises that the regular forces are insufficient to meet it, the National Guard of the states shall be ordered into service by the President, under their officers, and with their existing regimental organizations, and shall serve for the period of such war, in or out of the United States, as might be required. This action will be received with surprise by many. Its consequences will be far-reaching, as it involves radical changes in many organizations of the East, particularly in those, such as the 7th and 71st, New York, and a number of similar organizations, which include among their membership many men of family, who are of middle age, and who hold responsible positions in the business world. In many states in the West married men with families are not enlisted, and no one is accepted except upon the understanding that in time of war he will accompany his regiment into actual service.

The legislation recommended by the National Guard Association, provided it should be enacted by Congress, will require similar regulations to be adopted by all the National Guard organizations. The effect of this will make it necessary to retire, or to place upon a reserve list, all members of the Guard of the different states, whose age, family or business connections are such as to make it impossible for them to enlist for actual service in case an emergency should arise calling for their services. What effect this will have is a subject upon which opinions differ strongly.

Those who have opposed the change consider that it will eliminate from the Guard men whose experience and influence are of the greatest value, and that it will prevent recruits from joining. Those who favor it, on the other hand, contend that there are many young men who do not care to belong to militia organizations, formed simply for home defense, but who will be glad to enlist in one which is really part of the Army; that they feel that in such a case they will be in actual service, will receive a public respect, which is not now accorded to them, and that the number of those who will thus be attracted to the Guard will be greater than of those who are compelled to leave it by the adoption of the proposed innovation.

In furtherance of this idea it is claimed that the work of putting down riots should be taken from the Guard and turned over to a small, paid state constabulary, as has been done in Pennsylvania.

The amendments to the militia bill carrying out the ideas of the National Guard Association, S. 4316 and H. R. 14783, will be found on another page. They seek to substitute the organized militia for the volunteer force provided for by the Act of April 22, 1898. The words "other forces," found in Sec. 4 of the present militia law, are replaced in the present bill by the words "regular forces." The proviso in Section 5 that "the organized militia shall be called into the Service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force which it may be determined to raise," and the provision in Section 7, exempting militiamen from "further medical examination previous to their muster into the Service of the United States," are new features in this bill, which does not by any means meet with the general approval of the organized militia. It seeks to establish a dependence upon the state militia against which Washington, Knox and Hamilton have warned us, and the evil results of which are shown so clearly by General Emory Upton in his "Military Policy of the United States." Every mem-



ber of the committees having in charge the important measure here referred to should read Upton's book, as should every member of Congress who wishes to inform himself as to the merits of this bill and desires to deal intelligently with questions concerning our military defense, which are of such grave concern to the country.

In so far as this bill seeks to give the National Guard an increased sense of responsibility, and to stimulate them in the work of preparing themselves for war, it is well intended, but it is a measure of such serious importance that it should be considered very carefully in the light of our military history.

#### WHERE SECRECY IS NEEDED.

While nobody objects to the most exacting measures to prevent extravagance and corruption in the purchase of materials for the military Services, it is perfectly clear that the law governing such purchases is too rigid and might, in conceivable contingencies, result in detriment to public interests. Materials needed for the Service must, as a rule, be advertised for, the result being that the foreign attachés stationed in Washington are enabled to know what materials are being purchased. With that information in their possession they might have little or no trouble in ascertaining the purposes for which the materials are used. Thus it becomes almost impossible to keep secret certain processes which military and naval experts might desire to withhold from the knowledge of foreign governments. The unfortunate position in which our experts are placed in this matter, and the needful relief for the difficulty, are clearly set forth in the following letter of Jan. 20, 1908, from Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., to the Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that this department, in procuring ingredients for the manufacture of explosives, is at times embarrassed by reason of the fact that in advertising for proposals, these ingredients are fully described, and undoubtedly can be furnished by several chemical concerns in this country. Heretofore it has been customary to procure such ingredients for explosives by circular advertisement sent to such parties only as this department felt reasonably sure would not divulge the uses to which such ingredients might be put by the government.

2. It has recently been held by the Comptroller of the Treasury, that, when such circular advertisements are issued, a copy thereof must be posted in a public place. If such publication is resorted to it might result in the ingredients entering into explosive mixtures and compounds being known and probably foreign nations informed of the character of the explosives used by this government. This office has in view at present the explosive used as a bursting charge for shells. The mixture of this explosive is confidential, but the ingredients are procured largely from one chemical concern in this country.

3. As the law in such cases does not relieve officers of the government from resorting to advertisements for proposals, the following legislation is submitted to meet the requirements of the case:

"Whenever proposals are invited for the furnishing of articles of ordnance property, the character of which or the ingredients thereof are of such a nature that the interests of the public service would be injured by publicly divulging them, the Chief of Ordnance is authorized to purchase such articles in such manner as he may deem most economical and efficient."

4. In case the proposed legislation meets with your approval, it is recommended that it be forwarded for the consideration of Congress. As the Committee on Military Affairs of the House now has the Army bill under consideration, it is suggested that this communication be referred to Congress as early as practicable.

The law—Section 3744, Rev. Stat.—requires that each and every contract entered into by the Secretary of War shall be reduced to writing, no matter how small the amount involved may be; though the Comptroller of the Treasury, with wondrous perspicacity, has ruled that where a contract has been performed before it can be reduced to writing, it need not be reduced to writing. The result of the law above mentioned is a vast amount of red tape and much needless delay in the transaction of public interest. The Ordnance Department alone entered into eight hundred and fifty contracts last year, all of which had to be put into writing, and the affidavits certifying to their terms cost the government \$210 in fees. The fees for affidavits for contracts entered into by all the departments associated with the War Department probably amounted to one thousand dollars.

The measure proposed by General Crozier would enable the government to retain for its own exclusive use such processes, formulas and appliances as it desired to keep secret, and it would at the same time effect a considerable saving in the expenses of administration. The military and naval officers who make contracts for materials for the Services are men of responsibility, otherwise they would not be entrusted with such authority. Such officers are obligated by their commissions to safeguard the interests of the government to the best of their ability, and in purchasing materials the nature of which it is desired to keep secret they can safely be trusted with the discretionary authority which General Crozier proposes. In certain departments accounting officers are authorized to make purchases not exceeding two hundred dollars in amount without advertising, but that authority is exercised in cases where the materials cannot be procured advantageously in competitive markets. General Crozier explains that under the legislation proposed by him contracts would still be required, though such a contract would consist simply of the proposal of the party furnishing the material and the acceptance of the same by the officer representing the government. Such a contract would be accepted as entirely sufficient by the parties to a business transaction in any private enterprise.

The whole system of regulating contracts for the purchase of materials for the military Services is cumbersome and vexatious, not only to officers in charge of such transactions, but to civilian bidders. Reputable business firms have more than once withdrawn their proposals rather than submit to the absurd conditions imposed by the government in preparing contracts. One extensive concern in Massachusetts only recently wrote to a certain

department: "We have signed the contract in the same usual form as we sign all our contracts. If this is not satisfactory we prefer not to accept the order, as there is too much red tape for the size of the order." That concern is evidently conducting its affairs on business principles and the government might profit by its example.

#### SENATORS OPPOSE SELECTION.

The Senate has spent several hours profitably during the past week in discussing in executive session the nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Wotherspoon, president of the Army War College. Senators who have opposed and those who favor the confirmation of the officer have paid high compliments to his services, ability and character. The opposition has been frankly explained to be due, not to personal feeling, but distinctly to the conviction that for the good of the Army and of the Services generally the President should be told that he may not successfully continue his policy of jumping his selections for brigadier general over the heads of scores of officers of high merit and valued services. The fight has been led by Senator Bulkeley, of Connecticut, who is a Civil War veteran and a man of stalwart character and pronounced convictions, and withal an able man in dealing with Army matters. He has been assisted in the debate by Senators Du Pont and Briggs, graduates of the Military Academy, and others have stood with him in declaring their intention to vote against the confirmation. In his remarks before the Senate, Mr. Bulkeley said that General Wotherspoon had been advanced over thirty lieutenant colonels and 117 colonels. He had been promoted over his own colonel who had a record of as valuable service. Senator Warren, speaking for the confirmation, showed how General Wotherspoon had been overslaughed by the system of regimental promotions, and how other officers who had entered the Service at the same time with him were well up to the top of the list of colonels. He urged his brilliant work in organizing the War College and his high character as a soldier and pointed to his service in the Navy for two years and a half.

A number of Senators spoke on both sides, strong support being given to the President's policy of promotion by selection. The atmosphere of the discussion indicated that the opposition to Wotherspoon was an aftermath of the Pershing case. Indeed, Senator Bulkeley was not slow to say that he had stood alone in the committee in opposing the favorable report on the Wotherspoon nomination, because of his strong feeling that a wrong had been done in the former case, in which he had agreed not to carry the fight into the Senate for personal reasons, but declared when the next flagrant violation of the rule of seniority promotion should come he would fight to the bitter end. If the Senator should succeed in defeating the confirmation of General Wotherspoon he would be out of the Army, his successor having been nominated and confirmed, "vice Wotherspoon, promoted." The ridiculous spectacle would then be presented of Congress passing a bill to authorize the President to appoint General Wotherspoon an additional lieutenant colonel. The bitterness of the fight may be imagined from the fact that although much good time was spent in trying to secure an agreement for a time when to take a vote, no agreement could be had, and it now looks as if it would be a week or more that General Wotherspoon would be hung up. There is no doubt of the ultimate success of his friends in securing his confirmation. One of the arguments that comes from the opposition is that as General Wotherspoon will not retire until November, 1914, he will by the retirement of four major generals and the promotion and retirement of the brigadiers above him come within two files of reaching the grade of major general, and would in all probability by retirement, casualty or even by another promotion by selection in his own case reach the rank of major general. As General Wotherspoon's name stands at the head of the list, no other nomination can be confirmed until his case is decided.

On the surface of events during the past week nothing has occurred to show what is going to be the fate of the pay bill, but the prospects of its passing are evidently improving. Senator Warren, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, and Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Committee, had a conference Wednesday with the result that Senator Warren made it clear to his colleague that he should press his pay bill to a vote by every means within his control, and Senator Hale left it to be well understood that he would not only aid in the passage of an Army pay bill, but would probably do what he could to prevent its passage. Senator Warren and Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, have also had a conference, and it may be said that the friends of the Army in the Senate and House will co-operate. The House Military Committee has been holding all day sessions every day during the week to read the appropriation bill and put it in final shape to report to the House. The report of the committee on the bill will probably not be made before the latter part of the coming week. There is good reason to fear that the Warren bill may not be passed by the Senate in time to have it placed in the Army Appropriation bill by the House Committee on Military Affairs to which it would be referred on its reaching the House. In that event it is the expectation that the department bill will be placed on the bill and reported to the House. When the bill is taken up for consideration, which would be some time in March, the pay feature would be subject to the rule against new

legislation and would be stricken off. The committee then expects to ask the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule making the pay bill in order on the bill in which case the passage of this much desired measure would be a foregone conclusion. Secretary Taft last week, in his remarks before the Committee on Army legislation, made a strong appeal for pay legislation, based on the broad necessity of maintaining the Army at its normal strength, and because of the hardship that now is borne by officers and men under conditions of inadequate compensation.

The discussion of the plans for permanently adding to our naval force in the Pacific is somewhat premature as in the nature of things this cannot be determined so far in advance. Various plans are under discussion by the General Board. All these plans, however, are merely in a tentative shape and no decision will be reached until the battleship fleet arrives at its destination. It is stated at the Navy Department that the two submarines, the Shark and Porpoise, that are to be sent to the Pacific, will be stationed for the present at Mare Island, and that there is a disposition to keep the four boats that will be there, which includes the Pike and the Grampus, together for maneuvers during the summer. At the same time there is no denial of the statement that the Shark and the Porpoise are ultimately to go to the Philippines. This fact affords some ground for the expectation that all four are to be taken to Manila, as a part of the present program of defense for the islands. The Pike and Grampus are sadly in need of repairs which cannot be completed until some time late in the summer owing to the want of funds. Of late these boats have got into a condition where it has been difficult to get crews to work them. It is not believed there is anything wrong with them beyond the point where they can be repaired and worked to advantage.

Plans have been completed by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department for making changes in minor armament on board war vessels to meet the new conditions of torpedo attack by improvements in the torpedo. It is proposed to remove all 3-pounder and 6-pounder guns from the vessels of the fighting line, retaining only two on each vessel for saluting, and to substitute such number of 3-inch .50-caliber guns as can be mounted on board with due consideration for the facilities for serving the guns, the stowage and supply of ammunition, and the changes in weights involved. It is found necessary to furnish a secondary battery of rapid fire guns in order to repel torpedo attacks. For this purpose the turret guns and the broadside guns of 6 and 7-inch caliber are not considered entirely adequate, owing to their slower rate of fire. It is only lately that arrangements have had to be made to meet torpedo attacks at more than a thousand yards, and it is thought that even a greater range will be developed before long.

A most important recommendation made to the Secretary of the Navy and one that should be promptly carried out is that asking that provision be made for supplying the Navy with machine guns and rifles which shall be identical with those furnished the Army. In this way it will be possible to interchange parts and have the same ammunition. It is hoped by the naval authorities that the Naval Appropriation bill, which is now under consideration in the House Naval Committee, will contain an appropriation sufficient to permit this installation. The present multiplication of ammunition is embarrassing. In the event of operations with the Army, there would be three types of small arm, requiring that many different kinds of ammunition. The situation is one which gives the authorities much concern and is a subject requiring immediate attention.

Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, calls attention to the fact that it is a matter of official record that both in annual reports and in hearings before the committees of Congress he has earnestly maintained that in order to secure the highest efficiency in specialized scientific work, in such a department as that of ordnance, officers detailed to it should have long terms of detail, and as short ones as practicable on duty in the line. No one, he says, would expect that a man should be a doctor for four years and then go out of the practice and study of medicine for a like period to return again at its conclusion. That, he urges, would not be the sensible way to make doctors, and it is not a good way to make military experts in any line of the art of war.

The House Military Committee has practically completed the Army appropriation bill. The total amount carried by the bill is \$85,017,616, which is \$8,790,000 less than the estimates. The clothing item allows seven millions to be allotted between the annual requirements in clothing and equipment, and the reserve stock, for which \$2,500,000 was asked. This will procure uniforms and equipment for a reserve that will fit out an army of 500,000 men.

The recent examinations for the nine vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps have resulted in the appointment of four successful candidates. They are Franklin H. Dreese, of Iowa; John Dixon, of the state of Washington; Henry M. Butler, of Ohio, and N. Angier Eastman, of New York. There were seventeen candidates examined.



## THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

Bills before Congress, hearings before the House Naval Committee, amendments to the Militia bill, and other Congressional matters appear on page 689 of this issue.

## BILLS PASSED BY SENATE.

The Senate on Feb. 6 passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, to be lieutenant general of the Army, with the pay and allowances of an officer of that rank on the retired list.

The Senate on Feb. 3 passed S. 522, to extend the provisions of the pension acts relating to the Black Hawk war, Cherokee disturbances and the Seminole war, to include the Indian wars which occurred in the territory of Utah down to and including those which took place in the year 1867.

The Senate has passed S. 3647, appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty on the Pacific coast. Also S. 4380, appropriating \$80,000 for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for anchorage duty at the port of New York. Also S. 4098, appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty on the coast of Oregon.

## PAY BILL AS REPORTED IN SENATE.

Following is the text of the Service pay bill, S. 4030, as reported from the Military Committee by Mr. Warren, with the amendments noted, the words in italics being substituted for those in brackets:

Be it enacted, etc., That the pay of officers of the Army is hereby increased as follows: Of lieutenant generals, *(ten) five* per centum; of major generals *(and), ten* per centum; of brigadier generals, *fifteen* per centum; of colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, *twenty-seven* per centum; of captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants, *twenty-five* per centum; and the pay of cadets at the Military Academy is hereby increased *twenty-five* per centum. Provided, That Sec. 1267 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of Sec. 1569 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which authorize the President to fix the pay of enlisted men in the Navy, are hereby extended so as to authorize the President to *(fix) increase* the pay of all enlisted men of the Army. Provided, That the average pay now established for enlisted men of the Army shall not be increased by more than forty per centum.

Sec. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. Warren's report upon the bill is a document of eighty pages, setting forth the facts showing the necessity for the passage of the pay bill heretofore published in our columns and included in the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1907.

The Senate Military Committee this week recommended the passage of bills annexing the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo., to a national cemetery, and providing for the improvement of the National Cemetery at the City of Mexico; reimbursing officers of the Philippine Scouts who had baggage stolen during the St. Louis Exposition, and accepting a donation of land on the site of old Fort Lee. Two bills relating to the desecration of the United States flag were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Lodge, Warner and Frazier. The committee decided to have no further hearings in the Brownsville investigation until after Feb. 15.

The Senate Military Committee did not take up the nominations before it, and none were reported to the Senate, as the Waterspoon case will be disposed of before taking up the appointments of Col. C. E. L. B. Davis and Col. Ramsay D. Potts to be brigadier generals.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service (H. R. 15241), the salient features of which were published in our last issue, has not the approval of the Treasury Department. Senate bill 24, which has passed the Senate and is now pending before the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and which is intended to promote the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service, is the measure that has the approval and indorsement of the Treasury Department.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, on Feb. 5 introduced in the Senate a long preamble and a resolution looking to the independence of the Philippine Islands in 1913. The preamble recites the establishment of the Philippine Assembly as a step toward independence and that the danger of seizure of the islands by any other nation may be obviated by an international agreement guaranteeing their independence. The resolutions provide for turning over the islands to the natives on Dec. 10, 1913, and the withdrawal of the Army and Navy except for necessary coaling and naval stations, and request the President to open negotiations looking to an international agreement for the neutralization of the islands. The resolutions were introduced at the request of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, but Senator Stone said that he thoroughly approved them.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 6 ordered a favorable report on a bill accepting a donation of the land known as the Palisades on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson river opposite New York for a military reservation.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Jan. 29 reported, without amendment, S. 4377, to carry into effect the international convention of Dec. 21, 1904, relating to the exemption in time of war of hospital ships from dues and taxes on vessels. The preamble recites that such a convention was signed at The Hague by the plenipotentiaries of the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Korea, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, and Switzerland; and was duly ratified by our Government and was proclaimed by the President May 21, 1907. The bill therefore provides that hospital ships, "concerning which the conditions set forth in Articles 1, 2, and 3, of the convention concluded at The Hague on July 29, 1864, for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of Aug. 22, 1864, are fulfilled, shall, in the ports of the United States and the possessions thereof, be exempted, in time of war, from all dues and taxes imposed on vessels by the laws of the United States, and from all pilotage charges. That the President of the U. S. shall by proclamation name the hospital ships to which this act shall apply, and shall indicate the time when the exemptions herein provided for shall begin and end."

The Senate has received a letter from Mr. Green B. Raum, relative to the creation in the War Department

of a roll to be known as the "Volunteer Retired List." Upon the introduction of S. 1676, to create the "Volunteer Retired List." Representative Burrows stated that to present this bill intelligently it was necessary that a statement be prepared giving the number, rank and age of surviving officers, so that the cost of this measure could be definitely ascertained. This information Mr. Raum has furnished, showing that the estimated cost of the bill would be \$5,651,790 annually for the 6,867 Volunteer officers over the age of sixty-four who would be affected by it, as survivors of the Volunteer Army of the Civil War. In addition there are 383 officers under sixty-four years of age who upon arriving at that age will be entitled to retirement under the bill. Upon an examination of the Army Register of 1905 it will be found that 354 officers on the retired list were retired with increased rank and retired pay as follows: Ninety-two colonels as brigadier generals, forty-three lieutenant colonels as colonels, forty-nine majors as lieutenant colonels, 110 captains as majors, thirty-nine first lieutenants as captains, six second lieutenants as first lieutenants, and fifteen chaplains as majors; 254 of these officers had served in the Volunteer Army of the Civil War. In 1906 the principle was applied to officers of the Navy, and in March, 1907, provision was made for the retirement of brigadier generals as major generals who had performed creditable service during the Civil War. This honorable recognition was not granted because of long service, but solely on the ground that these officers had "served with credit during the Civil War." It is held that like provision should be made, by the passage of S. 1676, for the Volunteer officers of the Civil War. Mr. Raum in his letter expressed the belief that "as to the wisdom and justice of this measure there can scarcely be found a dissenting voice."

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Urgency Deficiency bill, which passed the House Jan. 30, appropriates \$23,000 for repairing the Revenue Cutter Manning, and the following items: Military establishment: Signal service in Cuba, \$10,000; Q. M. Department, regular supplies, \$1,306,923.60; incidental, \$200,000; barracks and quarters, \$4,000; transportation, \$1,318,077.18; clothing, etc., \$494,032.61; miscellaneous, \$83.60; Military Academy, additional pay for two professors, \$1,000; cemetery grounds, \$500; transportation of cadets to Gettysburg and per diem at Jamestown, \$1,318.61; Rock Island bridge, \$4,050. Navy Department: Bureau of Navigation, transportation, \$135,000; enlistment outfits, \$300,000; Naval Academy, \$23,590; fuel, \$1,000,000; Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., \$35,000; medicine and surgery, \$27,200; Marine Corps, \$60,000. The bill also provides for the payment of thirteen small claims allowed by the Auditor of the War Department and twenty-five by the Auditor of the Navy Department. These claims include \$263.03 for the relief of Lieut. George T. Pettengill, U. S. N. The Deficiency bill was reported in the Senate by the Naval Committee Feb. 3, with amendments, none of which affect the appropriations named above. Provision is also made in the Urgency Deficiency bill for the payment of certain judgments rendered by the Court of Claims against the War and Navy Departments. In the Senate amendments provision is made for the payment of four additional claims allowed by the Auditor of the War Department and ten by the Auditor of the Navy Department.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 4 reported with amendments S. 1424, the Army Medical Department bill which was passed by the Senate on Jan. 28. The amendments provide for fourteen instead of sixteen colonels; twenty instead of twenty-four lieutenant colonels; and one hundred instead of 110 majors. In Section 6, where provision is made as to officers found disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability, the bill as amended by the committee reads: "If the unfavorable finding of the examining board is concurred in by the board of review, the officer reported disqualified for promotion shall, if a first lieutenant or captain, be honorably discharged from the service with one year's pay; and, if a major, shall be debarré from promotion and the officer next in rank found qualified shall be promoted to the vacancy." Before amendment the words "or lieutenant colonel" appeared after the words "if a major." The following provisos were added to the bill by the House Committee. At the end of Section 7: "Provided further, That any contract surgeon not over twenty-nine years of age at date of his appointment as contract surgeon shall be eligible to appointment in the regular corps." At the end of Section 8: "And provided further, That any officer of the Medical Reserve Corps who is subject to call and who shall be ordered upon active duty as herein provided and who shall be unwilling and refuse to accept such service shall forfeit his commission." Except as noted the bill remains as passed by the Senate. The House on Feb. 4 committed it to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Secretary Metcalf on Wednesday appeared before the House Naval Committee to recapitulate the items of pressing importance in the Naval Appropriation bill. He also laid before the committee the naval program set forth in his annual report which would call for an appropriation of \$40,000,000. In all, his recommendations for construction and conversion of present vessels would call for an expenditure of \$73,770,000. The Secretary's was the last hearing of department officials before the committee. The committee is now engaged in reading the bill, clause by clause, and perfecting it. While no vote has been taken nor has sentiment in the committee crystallized, the impression prevails that the Secretary's estimate will be reduced materially, possibly to the limit of \$40,000,000, in accord with the policy of economy and retrenchment felt to be necessary. The House Committee on Naval Affairs will complete the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill at its meeting next Monday, and it will be reported to the House within the week. As at present arranged the bill will carry a total of within a million dollars, one way or the other, of \$100,000,000; will authorize the construction of two battleships, and add 3,000 men to the enlisted force of the Navy. It is estimated by a member of the committee that within two years the naval establishment will require annually appropriations of at least \$150,000,000. Secretary Metcalf's program includes four battleships and a complement of scout ships, cruisers, colliers and submarines. The figures named include cost of hull, machinery and armor.

Representatives of the New York Sub-surface Torpedo Company asked the committee to appropriate \$900,000 for the purpose of six boats of their construction. A bill authorizing this has been introduced by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine.

Secretary of War Taft on Jan. 31 appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs and concluded the hearings of department officials on the pending Army Appropriation bill. He urged a variety of legislation, including the establishment of an Army post at Benguet,

P. I., for recruiting purposes; a general increase in pay for the Army, percentages to be determined by the President, and the establishment of a rifle and Artillery range for the Department of the East, the site to be selected near Washington by the department. He also urged the continuance of the Porto Rican Regiment, changes in the organization of Army scouts, and the reception at the West Point Academy of seven Philippine cadets.

The Military Appropriation bill, carrying \$85,000,000 for the maintenance of the military establishment in the fiscal year of 1909, was to be reported to the House this week. The amount named is \$7,000,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current year. Half of the increase is for clothing for the Army. The rest is for other supplies and equipment to take the place of that destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake and fire. The War Department has asked that preparations be made for emergency.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported favorably on Feb. 4 the pension bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The bill abolishes the pension agencies at Augusta, Me.; Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Milwaukee, New York city, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Topeka, and consolidates them into one central distributing agency at Washington. The bill as reported carries a total appropriation of \$150,869,000, which is \$174,000 less than the aggregate estimates—the exact sum payable by the consolidation of the agencies. There was paid to 967,371 pensioners in the last fiscal year the total sum of \$138,030,894. The total since the foundation of the Republic was \$3,598,015,732. There is now living no soldier or soldier's widow of the Revolutionary War, and there is no pensioner soldier living of the War of 1812, but at the end of the last fiscal year there were on the roll 558 widows of soldiers of that war.

## BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE.

The House on Feb. 3 passed the bill H. R. 15653, to increase the pension of widows, minor children, and so forth, of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the war with Mexico, the various Indian wars, and so forth, and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War. It gives every widow of an officer or enlisted man who served ninety days in the Army or Navy, \$12 a month, increasing lesser pensions to that amount, continuing the present allowance of \$2 a month to minor and helpless children. In the debate upon the bill, Mr. Chaney said: "Under the Act of June 27, 1890, there are 183,671 Civil War widows, minors and helpless minors getting \$8 per month who will get an increase under this bill of \$48 per year, or \$8,816,208. There are 2,486 widows pensioned under the general law, at \$8 per month also, who will get \$4 per month more than they now get, equal to \$119,328; there are 6,880 Mexican war widows drawing \$8 per month who will now get \$12, or \$330,240; of the Indian wars, there are 3,081 widows getting \$8 per month who will now get each \$48 per year more, or \$147,888; of the Regular Establishment of the Army there are 172 widows who will, under this bill, get \$48 per year more each, an aggregate sum of \$8,256; there are 153 widows of the Spanish war who will also each get \$48 more per year, or \$7,344; or an aggregate of \$9,429,264. Widows who have heretofore been denied pensions under the Act of 1890 because of an income of \$250 per annum will all be pensioned under this bill, and each one will be entitled to \$144 per year. There are probably 18,000 of these, and these pensions will amount to \$2,592,000. The number of widows is likely to increase something like 5,000, and this will swell the budget to \$720,000 more, thus adding a grand aggregate to the pension appropriation of \$12,741,000."

A joint resolution was passed by the House on Feb. 6 authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Detroit three obsolete bronze guns to be used on the base of a statue to Gen. Alexander Macomb.

The House has passed a bill granting pension of \$30 per month to John C. Hall, late chaplain, 7th U. S. Inf.

The House has received from the Secretary of War an estimate of appropriation for the relief of Capt. George H. Penrose, U. S. A.

Benito Legarda and Pablo Ocampo de Leon, resident commissioners from the Philippine Islands, under the resolution adopted in the House Feb. 4, took their seats in the House of Representatives on Thursday. Mr. Legarda for a time was a member of the Philippine Commission, the governing body of the archipelago, and is fairly conversant with English. Mr. De Leon, however, labors under the handicap of being conversant with Spanish only.

The detailed expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as shown in a report to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, were as follows:

Pay of commissioned officers, including commutation of quarters, light and heat, \$570,244.08; pay roll, crew, including cadets, pilots and commuted rations, \$481,783.65; supplies and outfits, \$179,258.22; rations in kind, \$83,466.31; fuel and water, \$140,829.88; repairs, special and ordinary, \$312,553.08; traveling expenses, \$15,268.79; contingent and miscellaneous, \$8,019.02; total, \$1,791,423.03.

The House has received from the Secretary of War a supplemental estimate of appropriation of \$59,231.30 for subsistence of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. This amount is required in addition to the sum of \$6,832,720.09, already estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and is made necessary by reason of the increase just authorized in the Army ration.

The House has received from the Secretary of War an estimate of appropriation for field medical equipment for the Army, \$200,000, required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, for the purchase of special apparatus and supplies for field medical equipment, in addition to those purchased out of the regular appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department.

The House has received from the Secretary of War an estimate for the relief of Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C. E., U. S. A., in the sum of \$1,391.67, standing against him on the books of the Treasury, requesting the granting by Congress of authority to credit the same in the accounts of said officer. Also an estimate of \$186 to reimburse 1st Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 16th U. S. Inf., the amount refunded by him to cover loss of public funds for which he was accountable, and which were stolen at Echague, Province of Isabela, Luzon, P. I., without fault or neglect on his part.

The commanding officer of the DuBuque at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, reports having received news of the wreck of the Anselm near Belize. The U. S. S. Marietta has sailed to render assistance to the wrecked vessel, after which the Marietta will proceed to Tampa.



## VOYAGE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

Keeping a schedule that a railroad could hardly equal for 6,543 miles, the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, under Rear Admiral Evans, Jan. 31, arrived in Possession Bay, about thirty-five miles west of Dungeness Point, in the Straits of Magellan, and after anchoring for the night arrived at Punta Arenas at 12:39 p.m., Feb. 1, in fine shape, only half a day behind the itinerary.

When the ships were approaching Punta Arenas, Captain Martin, captain of the port, and his adjutant, on board the auxiliary ship Yanez, met the squadron twenty miles off Punta Arenas.

The Connecticut lowered a boat, which took Captain Martin and his adjutant on board the flagship. The squadron then proceeded again toward Punta Arenas, in close division formation, under Captain Martin's pilotage.

The Connecticut saluted the city, Admiral Simpson's flag and the British cruiser Sappho, which was in port, and official visits were made. The fleet has accomplished a remarkable voyage, and the skillful handling of the ships is a splendid tribute to American seamanship.

Punta Arenas, according to a map of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is just 6,543 miles from the point of departure, Fortress Monroe, and 6,199 miles from the fleet's present destination, San Francisco. The fleet has thus accomplished 172 miles more than one-half of its Fortress Monroe-San Francisco itinerary. The fleet has next a run of 2,850 knots to Callao, and from there a voyage of 3,112 knots to Magdalena Bay, Cal.

The run to Punta Arenas from Rio de Janeiro, the latter port being left on Jan. 22, was made with favorable weather and without accident. The event of the voyage was the meeting of the division of the Argentine fleet sent out from Buenos Ayres to greet the American battleships.

After leaving Rio de Janeiro, the fleet took up its four column formation and proceeded directly south for the Straits of Magellan. On the day of sailing from Rio de Janeiro, Frank Allen Tew, an oiler, died on board the Maine, of peritonitis, and was buried at sea Jan. 23.

The fleet came into wireless communication with the Argentine division on the morning of Jan. 26, and in the evening of the same day the four ships of the division were sighted astern. The Argentine fleet followed during the night and on the next morning, Admiral Evans signaled "Single column." In this formation, proceeding at ten knots an hour, the fleet was passed by the Argentine vessels at a fifteen-knot speed. Salutes were exchanged and courteous messages passed between Rear Admiral Oliva, commanding the Argentine fleet, and Rear Admiral Evans. After passing 45 degrees latitude albatross often followed the fleet. This was accepted as a sign of good luck.

The standard speed was ten knots, which was increased to eleven on Jan. 30 and decreased to ten in the Straits. There were fewer accidents to steering gears than on previous legs of the cruise. After rounding Cape Virgins, Rear Admiral Evans decided it would be impossible to reach Punta Arenas by daylight on Jan. 31, and ordered an anchorage at Possession Bay, which was made smartly in a cold thirty-mile wind in the open roadstead with a depth of fifteen fathoms. This stop at Possession Bay enabled the auxiliary vessels Yankton and the Culgoa, which had been left behind on Jan. 26, to catch up.

The positions and distances of the fleet between Rio de Janeiro and Punta Arenas were the following: Jan. 23—Latitude 45 degrees, longitude 45 degrees; 200 miles. Jan. 24—Latitude 29 deg. 21 min., longitude 47 deg. 35 min.; 262 miles. Jan. 25—Latitude 32 deg. 48 min., longitude 50 deg. 13 min.; 249 miles. Jan. 26—Latitude 36 deg. 13 min., longitude 52 deg. 54 min.; 242 miles. Jan. 27—Latitude 39 deg. 42 min., longitude 55 deg. 39 min.; 250 miles. Jan. 28—Latitude 42 deg. 34 min., longitude 58 deg. 17 min.; 210 miles. Jan. 29—Latitude 45 deg. 32 min., longitude 61 deg. 5 min.; 215 miles. Jan. 30—Latitude 49 deg., longitude 64 deg. 20 min.; 263 miles. Jan. 31—Latitude 52 deg. 29 min., longitude 68 deg. 20 min.; 200 miles.

Before the arrival of the fleet at Punta Arenas a wireless message from the Chacabuco was sent to Admiral Evans by Admiral Simpson, extending a hearty welcome from the Chilean navy to the American Navy. Admiral Evans at once responded with many thanks for the message of kindly greeting. The repairship Panther, Comdr. V. S. Nelson, was in port when the fleet arrived.

Practically the entire population gathered around the water front or on the hill back of the city after the fleet anchored.

The Chileans treated the Americans with every possible courtesy and expressed regret that the fleet does not touch elsewhere in that territory. The officers of the British cruiser Sappho were very friendly, and the bluejackets of this vessel also fraternized with those of the Americans, and the Chilean cruiser Chacabuco.

Rear Admiral Thomas, who has been doing the social honors on account of the illness of Rear Admiral Evans, returned the visit of Admiral Simpson, the head of the Chilean delegation, and there were cordial greetings on both sides. The officers of the American fleet have a desire to call at Valparaiso, but this will be impossible.

The vessels began coaling on Feb. 9, and on the same day Rear Admiral Simpson entertained Rear Admirals Thomas, Emory and Sperry and the commanding officers of the American battleships, Minister Hicks and others on board the Chacabuco. The usual toasts were drunk amid great enthusiasm. A number of the officers went hunting in the surrounding hills and also purchased rare bargains in furs for relatives and friends.

The Chilean authorities vied with one another in doing honor to the Americans and in showing their admiration for everything American. The city was profusely decorated. The stock of post cards and camera supplies was exhausted by the American visitors, and the conduct of the sailors of the fleet while on shore has been excellent.

Mr. Moritz Braun, the American Consul, entertained at a grand ball on Feb. 3, which brought together many pretty women, Chileans, English, German, Dutch and American. Rear Admiral Thomas, U.S.N., danced the opening quadrille with Mrs. Braun. Admiral Simpson and the officers of the Chilean cruiser Chacabuco gave a reception Feb. 4, which was attended by five hundred persons. Men on liberty were ashore at the rate of 1,500 daily, guarded by unarmed detachments to prevent disorder.

The U.S.S. Yankton took a large party of hunters and sightseers to the gold mines of Terra del Fuego, across the strait from Punta Arenas on Feb. 4.

The Alabama won the Jamestown Cup, defeating the Kansas crew by half a length in a boat race Feb. 4. The Georgia's boat was third, three lengths away.

Some of the coal for the fleet was not on hand as ex-

pected, and Rear Admiral Evans purchased one thousand tons of coal at \$12.50 a ton. The collier Ajax, with a full cargo, will accompany the fleet up the west coast.

The British steamer Towergate, with coal for the fleet, arrived on Feb. 4. She left Philadelphia Dec. 25, and her arrival had been expected for several days.

At the request of the American Minister to Chili, Mr. Hicks, Rear Admiral Evans has decided to satisfy, so far as possible, the desire of the Chileans at Valparaiso to see the fleet, and on the run north it will skirt the Chilean coast, probably passing three miles outside of Valparaiso in the daytime, which will give the residents of that city at least a distant view of the vessels.

When the American fleet is approaching the Peruvian coast the cruiser Bolognesi will leave Callao to meet Rear Admiral Evans's command two hundred miles from port and salute the American flag. The Bolognesi will escort the fleet to Callao.

Officers of the fleet were very indignant at the reports that an Army transport pilot named Green had been engaged to take the fleet through the dangerous part of the Straits, and it is pronounced an absolute fabrication.

The American Torpedo Flotilla, under command of Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone, which left Buenos Ayres Jan. 30, arrived at Punta Arenas, Feb. 4, after a quick passage and in good condition. No repairs are needed by any of the destroyers. Two days out from Rio de la Plata a succession of rain squalls, terminating in a fierce gale, forced a decrease in the flotilla's speed from twelve to ten knots.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, in writing about the run of the fleet from Trinidad to Rio de Janeiro, says:

"The formation maintained throughout the run from Trinidad to Rio was line of squadrons, consisting of two long columns of ships 1,600 yards apart, the first consisting of the first squadron, led by the flagship Connecticut, and the second of the second squadron, led by the Minnesota, flagship of Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas.

"While the course was in a general southeasterly direction, the ships were afflicted with showers of cinders carried squarely over them from the ships ahead by the steady southeast trades. The thick black coal smoke proves a deterrent in other ways than making cleanliness difficult. It frequently obscures flag signals. This fact has led Admiral Evans to advocate the use of anthracite.

"Experiments with briquettes for the purpose of reducing the smoke nuisance have not brought results which justify the adoption of this class of fuel, even if it could be obtained in the necessary quantities.

"In such weather as has favored the fleet ever since it left Hampton Roads there is really no difficulty of navigation worth mentioning. But soon after leaving Trinidad the navigators did have to take into consideration the equatorial current, for it quickly made itself felt and retarded progress to a noticeable degree.

"The current in its course between the continents of Africa and America is a drift current composed of water brought from a cooler region by the southeast trades. It has its origin in the vicinity of the Annobon Islands, to the south of the equator, off the African coast. It then follows generally the course of the equator westward and in latitude 5 degrees south and longitude 28 degrees west it divides into two branches, the main proceeding in a west-north-westerly direction until it reaches the West Indies, while the other turns southward below Cape St. Roque and becomes the warm Brazilian current.

"The strength of the current increases as it proceeds westward. Its velocity varies from sixteen to sixty-five miles a day in long. 20 deg. west and from ten to eighty miles a day off the Amazon.

"As soon as the current began to retard progress a course was laid more to the eastward, and the next day the current was less difficult. For instance, on Monday, Dec. 30, one day after sailing from Trinidad, when the course was east-southeast, the current was found to be northerly with a drift of twenty-four miles a day. The following day it had set south 76 deg. west and a drift of twenty-eight miles, which was still a hindrance, as the course was still east-southeast. After rounding Cape St. Roque the daily distance made showed the helpful effect of the Brazilian current.

"More and more attention is being paid to gunnery drills, rangefinders and searchlight practice. At Trinidad all the ordnance officers were aboard the flagship in consultation with the fleet gunnery officer, Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean.

In referring to the voyage of the torpedo flotilla from Para to Pernambuco, a correspondent of the Herald says:

"The only thing to break the monotony of our stay was a fire on the supplyship Arethusa, Comdr. A. W. Grant, who is conveying the flotilla, which, although not serious, damaged the sick bay and most of the medical supplies.

"Commander Grant decided to send us on ahead and remain behind and lay in more medical supplies and fill up his bunkers, as we were two days behind the schedule. We were, however, doomed to be delayed again, for when the mouth of the river was reached our old enemy, the trades, were awaiting us, reinforced by half a gale on the change of the moon. This remained with us two days and left us short a boat, washed overboard from the Hopkins, and several repairs were necessary on the other vessels. Two days of heavy seas, while making all hands thoroughly uncomfortable, demonstrated to the satisfaction of everyone the ability of the flotilla to ride out any gale in the open sea.

"Just about the time we settled down to our regular pace the Stewart hoisted the breakdown flag, and we began a two days' struggle to get her fresh water. She had lost her fresh water, due to a small leak in the piping, and as a destroyer can make very little speed without it the decision was arrived at that we would reach port sooner by the rest of the flotilla dividing water with her.

"This was accomplished by taking her in tow and then leading a hose to her, which, though simple, was a long operation, as we could not work at night and in the heavy seas there were many delays.

"The Whipple, the Hopkins and the Truxtun finally filled up her boilers and tanks, so that we started again early on Jan. 8, and made port without further incidents worth noting.

"Certainly the hardships of this expedition have fallen more to the lot of the Arethusa's officers and crew than to any others in the flotilla. They have been at sea practically all the time since leaving home, and have very little rest in store for them ahead. When in port they are busy night and day supplying the wants of the six destroyers."

Rear Admiral Evans on Feb. 6 cabled to the Navy Department that the fleet was ready to proceed to Callao, its next port of call, Feb. 5, but that he had delayed the departure until Feb. 7 in order to return Chilean courtesies. The battleships will be accompanied by the six destroyers up to the Strait entrance on the Pacific, where the torpedo flotilla will separate, to navigate through

the inside channels for Talcahuano, where they will stop two or three days.

The battleships have coaled in record time, taking on 21,000 tons in less than four days. The Connecticut took on 1,300 tons in nine hours.

The breakfast given the American bluejackets on board the Chacabuco by the Chilean bluejackets was very elaborate.

The health of Rear Admiral Evans, who has been suffering severely from rheumatism, is reported to be improving. A boat of the Rhode Island, in which Midshipman Herndon B. Kelly and four seamen were rowing, was capsized off the spit near Punta Arenas Feb. 5 by a sudden heavy gust of wind. The five men clung to the bottom of the upturned boat and were quickly observed from shore, and Captain Martin, the Maritime Governor of the territory, immediately went to their assistance in a launch. All five men were safely transferred to his boat.

Social events have been most numerous, and among them Mr. John Hicks, American Minister to Chili, entertained the American rear admirals and captains at breakfast on board the Chacabuco Feb. 5. Commander Hodges, of the British cruiser Sappho, also was a guest. A banquet was given on board the Chacabuco Feb. 1.

At a dance on board the Chacabuco Feb. 4 among those present were Rear Admirals Thomas, Emory and Sperry, of the American fleet, and other American officers, members of prominent Punta Arenas families, as well as several British and Argentine naval officers. The decks of the Chacabuco were draped with the flags of all nations and decorated with evergreens, while fountains and kiosks had been arranged. Thirty-four American officers drove out to the refrigerating plant on Feb. 5, where lunch was served, returning later in the day.

As a partial return for the many courtesies extended by the Chileans, a combined band, consisting of the musicians from the U.S.S. Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota and Alabama, gave a concert in the Plaza Feb. 5. The whole population of the city turned out to hear the music, which included the American and Chilean national airs.

All the American warships on the night of Feb. 6 gave an elaborate electric light display, the like of which had never before been witnessed by the inhabitants of Punta Arenas. A reception was given on board the Connecticut Feb. 6. The ship was decorated with signal flags and the standards of all nations, the American, Chilean and British predominating. Branches of trees brought from the mountains were used for decorative purposes. The combined bands from the various flagships of the fleet furnished the music.

Rear Admiral Thomas gave a dinner on the night of Feb. 6 aboard the Minnesota to the other admirals and captains of all the warships, including the Chilean cruiser Chacabuco and the British cruiser Sappho.

The tender Yankton sailed from Punta Arenas Feb. 6 to continue her voyage.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The recent order of the Navy Department by which the Navy Regulations were amended so that commanders should be detailed as executives of battleships, seems to be a great step in the direction of efficiency. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., aide to Admiral Dewey, was detailed, prospectively, to command the Birmingham, one of the new fast scout cruisers, upon her commissioning. Commander Wood, however, arrived at the conclusion that the command of this scout cruiser would not fit him to command a battleship as much as duty as executive officer on board a battleship would. He has, therefore, applied to the Department to be ordered as executive of the Idaho, about to go in commission, and the command of the Birmingham will go to someone else. It is probable, however, that Commander Wood will be detailed later to the command of one of the St. Louis class after he has made part of a cruise on board the Idaho.

As a result of recent examinations among petty officers of the Navy, the following named petty officers have been promoted to warrant positions as follows: Boatswains—Frank Hindret, George R. Veed, Niels A. Johnson, Thomas L. McKenna, Myron C. Dale and Isidor Nordstrom. Gunners—Charles H. Foster, James H. Bell, John J. Clausy, Torger Nylund, Charles H. Anderson, Edward S. Tucker and Theodore G. Wester.

The North Carolina is to have her third trial on Feb. 15 off the Virginia Capes. Her machinery and screws have been equalized and it is expected that she will come up to her contract speed. It was at first thought that the trial might be held on Feb. 1, but the contractors were not quite ready with certain alterations in the valve gear, etc.

The menu of the Christmas dinner of 1907 of the U. S.S. Concord at Shanghai, China, shows that there was no stint of good cheer in honor of the day. The menu was as follows: Eastern oyster cocktail, queen olives, sweet pickles, cream of tomato, fried fish—Anchovy sauce, roast young turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, green peas, sugar corn, mashed potatoes. Cold—Chicken salad, loin of pork, leg of veal, plum pudding—hard sauce, ornamental fruit cake, mince pies, peach pies, oranges, mixed nuts, French mixed candies, coffee, cigars, cream cheese.

The U.S.S. Stringham was placed in reserve Jan. 31 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Porter was placed in full commission Jan. 31 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and assigned to the Third Torpedo Flotilla, taking the place of the Stringham. The U.S.S. Mississippi was placed in commission at League Island Feb. 1.

The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Ohio reports that, while taking coal from the chartered collier Fortuna at Port of Spain, Trinidad, a stick of dynamite, about five inches in length, was found in the Rew River coal supplied by the Berwin Coal Company. It was evidently a stick used in mining the coal which escaped observation. A similar find, over a year ago, resulted in an order to examine coal carefully while it was being put aboard ship, describing the general appearance of dynamite and stating the precautions necessary to observe.

The battleship Wisconsin will be placed in commission April 1, at the Bremerton (Washington) Navy Yard, where she has been undergoing extensive repairs since returning from the Philippines a year ago. The commanding officer of the Wisconsin has not been selected. Comdr. Harry Phelps, now on duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office, has been selected as her executive officer.

The U.S.S. Mississippi will leave the navy yard, League Island, for Guantanamo about Feb. 15, returning to League Island about March 15.

Asst. Paymr. W. D. Sharp, U.S.N., is on his way to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., for duty with the hospital ship Relief, under command of Surgeon Stokes,



Paymaster Sharp was on duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and was ordered to Washington for special temporary duty.

Paymr. W. L. Wilson, of the Navy, who has been under confinement at the Washington Navy Yard for several months on charges of irregularity in accounts, has been released and ordered to his home in West Virginia to await orders. Secretary Metcalf has ordered the case against Mr. Wilson nolle prossed, and it is doubted whether when the officer is ordered up for promotion he will be able to pass in his physical examination. The court that had been ordered to meet at the Washington yard to try the case has been dissolved. Investigation has shown that the shortage developed unknown to the paymaster, owing to his negligence, lack of a proper system of accounts and negligence on the part of clerks under him. Mr. Wilson promptly reimbursed the Pay Department for every cent that was missing. After considering the case for some time, Secretary Metcalf came to the conclusion the shortage was not intentionally created. Paymaster Wilson, who was appointed from West Virginia March 15, 1894, is at the head of the list of paymasters, and his promotion would naturally follow the retirement of Pay. Dir. Lawrence G. Boggs, April 5.

The third trial of the North Carolina will take place Feb. 15 off the Cape of Virginia. The contractors are confident that this time the boat will develop the required speed. The course will not be standardized again, as the test is a clear one of revolutions. The screws of the North Carolina, which are believed to have been the main cause of trouble with her in previous trials, have been overhauled and put in fine order, and there seems to be no good reason why she should not come up to every expectation in regard to her.

The U.S. submarines Cuttlefish, Viper and Tarantula, which left the New York Navy Yard on Feb. 6 with the converted yacht Hist as convoy for Hampton Roads, Va., put about when near Sandy Hook, N.J., and anchored off St. George, Staten Island.

The gunboat Yorktown has sailed from Magdalena Bay for Acapulco on her way to the west coast of Honduras. She is to remain in Central American waters for some time looking after interests of the United States, and will relieve the cruiser Albany, which will proceed for Magdalena Bay for target practice. Vessels of Admiral Dayton's and Admiral Seabee's squadrons will finish target practice in Magdalena Bay this week. Both squadrons will leave Magdalena Bay about Feb. 12 for San Francisco.

The U.S.S. South Dakota will have her first government trial trip on Feb. 25 in Santa Barbara Channel.

As a result of finding dynamite sticks in coal furnished the Navy, two instances of which have happened within the last year, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has written a letter to the coal companies that supply the Navy with coal and warned them that in the future the finding of dynamite in coal will be regarded by the Department as sufficient ground for annulling the contract for furnishing coal to the vessels of the Navy.

The Navy Department has made a contract with the Lake Torpedoboot Company for what is to be called a submarine cruiser of 500 tons' displacement when submerged and 161 feet in length. This will be the largest submarine yet built for the Government, and it will place the United States well in the lead in the development of submarines. The new boat is to have fourteen knots speed on the surface and 9.5 knots submerged. The builders have, however, given assurances that they will attain a surface speed of sixteen knots an hour. The boat is to be finished May 1, 1910, when, if she comes up to the specifications, the builders will be paid \$450,000 for her. Her radius of action submerged is to be seventy hours and her steaming radius on the surface over 3,000 knots. Such a boat will be one-third longer and larger than any yet built for the United States. Great Britain in 1904 built ten submarines of 300 tons' displacement, and is now building even larger ones. France, which leads the world in the number and performance of her submarines, is building two of 800 tons displacement and has sixteen of 398 tons. The new Lake boat will utilize the hydroplane, the original idea of Simon Lake, which all the leading navies of the world have adopted. The boat will not be a diver or plunger, but will rise and sink with an even keel. She will carry six torpedo tubes and ten torpedoes. This is two more than any boat now owned by the Government carriers. The Lake combines many valuable features, among which are larger than usual quarters for officers and men, the drop keel, which, it will be remembered, in the recent collision under water of the French submarines, saved the lives of the crews of both boats; large navigating turret, water-tight superstructures for storage of air and gasoline, the use of wheels, by which the boat may crawl on the bottom and so be operated in channels, and an ingenious door in the bottom, by which a diver may get out on the bottom of the sea and work on a wreck or on mines. The new boat will be driven by gasoline. It is fifteen years since Mr. Lake began to seek recognition from the United States Government for his invention in submarine navigation. He has built many boats for foreign governments, but has up to this time received no contract from this Government. The Lake submarine cruiser will be able to cross the Atlantic under her own power and, if required, can make the voyage to the Philippines. The boats that have been built for Russia by the Lake Company are required to make the ocean trip from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th U.S. Cav., and Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., have published "A Military Primer," which, while designed primarily for the use of the cadets of the fourth class at the U.S. Military Academy, should be adopted as a text-book at every institution of learning in which a course in military instruction is conducted. The authors explain that the work is in no sense a text-book for advanced students of military science, but a book for the beginner, giving him at the very outset of his career a correct understanding of the purpose, methods and fundamentals of the profession he has chosen. The work is divided into seven chapters as follows: "Objects of a Military Training," "Map Reading and Orientation," "Duties of Patrols," "The Advance Guard," "The Rear Guard," "Outposts," and "The Independent Cavalry." The authors, who are detailed as instructors in the Department of Tactics at West Point, were directed to prepare the work by the Commandant of Cadets, and were confronted with the problem of preparing a book that could be mastered in twelve lessons, by cadets who could not be presumed to have any knowledge of the higher mathematics, and whose theoretical military training was to

begin with this book. The result of their labors is a book of fifty-one pages, ten and one-half inches by thirteen, containing thirty-nine colored maps, illustrating the duties of patrols, advance guards, rear guards, outposts, and the cavalry screen, all on varied ground. These maps, with one exception, represent actual places in the United States, and may be said to be fairly representative of the topographical aspect of our country. We do not hesitate to pronounce this work one of the most valuable text-books for beginners in military training that has ever been published—invaluable to student and teacher alike. The price is \$2.

From Messrs. E. S. Mittler & Sohn, of Berlin, we receive a volume entitled "Aus der Werdezeit zweier Marinen," which is the autobiography of Vice Admiral z. D. Von Paschen; who was born in 1835, and entered the Austrian navy after being trained in the Naval School at Trieste. The book is a spirited account of Von Paschen's lifelong service, first in the Austrian navy, then in that of the Norddeutschen Bund and finally in the Imperial German navy. The Admiral writes in a spirited and vivacious manner and his narrative will be of interest to all who seek an acquaintance with the naval affairs of other nations.

The firm of Houghton, Mifflin and Company publish "The Bailey-Manly Spelling Book" (price, thirty cents, postpaid). It has been prepared by the wife of Professor W. Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, in collaboration with Professor Manly, head of the English department of Chicago University and formerly of Brown. The book has been some eight years in preparation, is written on novel lines, and has been tested by several schools while still in manuscript. All competent judges speak of it with enthusiastic appreciation. The volume consists of selections of excellent literary quality, which will not only interest the child in the study of spelling, but will serve to quicken a love for good prose and verse.

Under the title, "The Exaltation of the Flag," John R. Edgar & Co., Manila, have published an attractive little book describing the great patriotic mass meeting held by the Americans of the Philippine Islands in the Grand Opera House of Manila on the evening of Aug. 23, 1907, to protest against the gross insults cast upon the Stars and Stripes by Filipino disloyalists and agitators. In an introduction the editor of the volume, Mr. Robert B. Westcott, describes how, before and after the election for members of the "so-called popular assembly," bands of natives belonging to the "national league" and the "national party" paraded the streets with bands of music and the Katipunan banner, the symbol of insurrection. The paraders jeered at the American flag wherever it was seen, their bands played insurgent music and halted in front of the hall of the Veteran Army of the Philippines, where the musicians rendered "Agninaldo's March," and then a dirge, while those in line uttered cat calls and shouts of derision. These demonstrations of anti-American sentiment continued for several days with increasing intensity, but at the annual encampment of the Veteran Army of the Philippines, Aug. 12 and 13, it was decided that it was time to put a stop to them. Arrangements were accordingly made for a great mass meeting to be held on the evening of Aug. 23. Before that date the Philippine Commission, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, amended the sedition law so as to apply to disloyal demonstrations and in the afternoon before the meeting enacted what is known as the Flag Law, to punish the desecration of the American emblem. The meeting was the largest non-military assemblage of American men and women ever gathered in the islands. Many patriotic speeches were made and plain notice was given that American authority and the American flag must be respected by all hands. The entire proceedings are fully recorded in the volume to which we have alluded.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. The mail address of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Mail must be prepaid with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

**Fleet Itinerary.**  
Arrive Callao Feb. 18, leave Feb. 28; arrive Magdalena Bay March 14.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

#### First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Mudd. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.

#### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Flotilla Itinerary.

Tentative itinerary of flotilla: Leave Punta Arenas Feb. 7; arrive Talcahuano Feb. 20; leave Feb. 25; arrive Callao March 4; leave March 9; arrive Panama March 16; leave March 21; arrive Acapulco March 28; leave April 2; arrive Magdalena Bay April 6.

The dates of departure from Magdalena Bay and of arrival at San Francisco are approximate, as they depend upon the completion of target practice at the former place.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived Feb. 4 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived Feb. 4 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Feb. 4 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Frederick. Arrived Feb. 4 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek. Arrived Feb. 4 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Arrived Feb. 4 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
ARETHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Sailed Feb. 3 from Buenos Aires, Argentine, for Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. Sailed Jan. 28 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Hampton Roads.  
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Feb. 4 at Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. Sailed Jan. 28 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Hampton Roads.  
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Feb. 2 at Georgetown, British Guiana. Is en route Hampton Roads.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, New York.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Has been ordered placed out of service.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Jan. 27 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Hampton Roads.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.  
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. Sailed Jan. 22 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Hampton Roads.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Sailed Feb. 7 from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, for Callao, Peru.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seabee, commander.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seabee.) Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles Fox. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

##### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

##### Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gore. Sailed Feb. 8 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

##### Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. Arrived Feb. 2 at Acapulco, Mexico.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Sailed Feb. 3 from Magdalena Bay for Acapulco, Mexico.

##### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

##### Fifth Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Sixth Division (Special Service.)

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, Shanghai, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Shanghai, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. Cruising on the Yangtze river, China.  
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yangtze river, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.



## Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
 MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.  
 WOMPATUCK. Bsn. Thomas F. Greene. Cavite, P.I.

## First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.  
 CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 BARRY (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
 DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

## Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
 PRESLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Guam. The Alexander has been ordered home to the Pacific coast.  
 IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.  
 NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
 SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the naval yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the naval yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dumbaugh. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the naval yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.  
 BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed Feb. 2 from Callao, Peru, for Valparaiso, Chile, en route Hampton Roads via Straits of Magellan. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Chicago while en route to Hampton Roads: Arrive Valparaiso Feb. 16, leave Feb. 24; arrive Sandy Point March 1, leave March 6; arrive Montevideo March 12, leave March 18; arrive Rio March 23, leave April 2; arrive Santa Lucia April 16, leave April 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 28.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
 DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the naval yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Arrived Feb. 1 at Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., Indiana, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the naval yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meritt, master. Arrived Jan. 30 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to Tampa, Fla.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang. At the naval yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont to command. Placed in commission Feb. 1 at the naval yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. Arrived Feb. 1 at Gonaives, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bsn. Harold Olsen. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the naval yard, New York, for repairs.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval yard, New York. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.G., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes to command. Ordered placed in service at the naval yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the naval yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the naval yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS (tug). Bsn. August Whitman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

## Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.  
 Send mail for flotilla to the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 DELONG, T.B. Ensign Frank H. Sadler. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. James O. Richardson. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles A. Blakely. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va.

## FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Guy W. Castle, Commander.  
 Send mail to the naval yard, New York.  
 PORPOISE. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the naval yard, New York.  
 SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the naval yard, New York.  
 PLUNGER. Ensign George C. Pegram. At the naval yard, New York.  
 NINA (tender). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the naval yard, New York.

## SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.  
 Send mail to the naval yard, New York.  
 HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At New York. Ordered to Hampton Roads, Va., with vessels of second flotilla.  
 VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At New York.  
 CUTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At New York.  
 TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At New York.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson.  
 At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Narney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Stringham, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren, and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

## FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Manila.  
 FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Norfolk, Va.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
 ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
 CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the naval yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the naval yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the naval yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the naval yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipis is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the naval yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the naval yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Is on a cruise to Manila to give liberty, etc.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the naval yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

BAGLEY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 DAVIS. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 DAHLGREN. Torpedo station, Newport.  
 FARRAGUT. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 FOX. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship.) Address Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Foot of East 24th street, New York city.

ST. MARY'S (auxiliary to the Newport). At New York city.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, New York city.  
 Alert, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
 Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
 Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.  
 Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.  
 Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
 Granite State, New York city.  
 Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Huntress, at St. Louis.  
 Inca, Fall River, Mass.  
 Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.  
 Newark, New York city.  
 Onida, Washington, D.C.  
 Pinta, San Diego, Cal.  
 Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.  
 Putnam, Washington, D.C.  
 Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
 Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
 Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

## TUGS.

Pentucket, New York.  
 Piscataqua, Cavite, P.I.  
 Pontiac, New York.  
 Powhatan, New York.  
 Rapido, Cavite, P.I.  
 Rocket, Norfolk, Va.  
 Samoset, League Island, Pa.  
 Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
 Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Sotoyomo, Puget Snd, Wash.  
 Standish, Annapolis, Md.  
 Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.  
 Traffic, New York.  
 Triton, Norfolk, Va.  
 Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.  
 Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Waban, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Wabnetta, Norfolk, Va.  
 Wompatuck, Cavite, P.I.  
 Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Active, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Alice, Norfolk, Va.  
 Apache, New York.  
 Chickasaw, New York.  
 Choctaw, Washington.  
 Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.  
 Haws, Norfolk, Va.  
 Iroquois, at Honolulu.  
 Iwans, Boston, Mass.  
 Massachusetts, Key West, Fla.  
 Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
 Modoc, League Island, Pa.  
 Narkeeta, New York.  
 Navajo, at Mare Island.  
 Nesimcoot, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Osceola, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
 Pawnee, Newport, R.I.  
 Pawtucket, Puget Snd, Wash.  
 Penacook, Norfolk, Va.  
 Adams, at League Island.  
 Amphitrite, at League Island.  
 Arayat, at Cavite.  
 Baltimore, at New York.  
 Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
 Boston, at Puget Sound.  
 Boxer, at Newport.  
 Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Celtic, at Boston, Mass.  
 Cincinnati, at Mare Isl.  
 Constitution, at Boston.  
 Columbia, at League Island.  
 Detroit, at Boston.  
 Dixie, at League Island.  
 Eagle, at Norfolk.  
 Eleono, at Cavite.  
 Florida, at Norfolk.  
 Frolic, at Cavite.  
 General Alava, at Cavite.  
 Gloucester, at Boston.  
 Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.  
 Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.  
 Hartford, at Norfolk.  
 Hornet, at Norfolk.  
 Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.  
 Katakhdin, at League Isl.  
 McKee, at Newport.  
 Machias, at Pensacola.  
 Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
 Mariveles, at Cavite.  
 Massachusetts, at New York.  
 Miantonomoh, at League Isl.  
 Mindoro, at Cavite.  
 Minneapolis, at League Isl.  
 Morris, at Newport.  
 Nashville, at Boston.  
 New Orleans, at Mare Isl.  
 New York, at Boston.  
 Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
 Paragua, at Cavite.  
 Pampana, at Cavite.  
 Paul Jones, at Mare Island.  
 Panay, at Cavite.  
 Petrel, at Mare Island.  
 Pike, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 Princeton, at Puget Sound.  
 Raleigh, at Mare Isl.  
 Ranger, at Cavite.  
 Rowan, at Puget Sound.  
 Restless, at Norfolk.  
 Samar, at Cavite.  
 San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
 Siren, at Norfolk.  
 Solite, at Mare Island.  
 Siletto, at Newport.  
 Sylvia, at New York.  
 Terror, at League Island.  
 Texas, at Norfolk.  
 Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Vicksburg, at Boston.  
 Vicksburg, at Mare Island.  
 Vixen, at Pensacola.  
 Wasp, at Norfolk, Va.  
 Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
 Wyoming, at Puget Sound.  
 Wyoming, at Mare Island.  
 Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

## LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, at League Island.  
 Amphitrite, at League Island.  
 Arayat, at Cavite.  
 Baltimore, at New York.  
 Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
 Boston, at Puget Sound.  
 Boxer, at Newport.  
 Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Celtic, at Boston, Mass.  
 Cincinnati, at Mare Isl.  
 Constitution, at Boston.  
 Columbia, at League Island.  
 Detroit, at Boston.  
 Dixie, at League Island.  
 Eagle, at Norfolk.  
 Eleono, at Cavite.  
 Florida, at Norfolk.  
 Frolic, at Cavite.  
 General Alava, at Cavite.  
 Gloucester, at Boston.  
 Goldsborough, at Puget Sd.  
 Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.  
 Hartford, at Norfolk.  
 Hornet, at Norfolk.  
 Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.  
 Katakhdin, at League Isl.  
 McKee, at Newport.  
 Machias, at Pensacola.  
 Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
 Mariveles, at Cavite.  
 Massachusetts, at New York.  
 Miantonomoh, at League Isl.  
 Mindoro, at Cavite.  
 Minneapolis, at League Isl.  
 Morris, at Newport.  
 Nashville, at Boston.  
 New Orleans, at Mare Isl.  
 New York, at Boston.  
 Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
 Paragua, at Cavite.  
 Pampana, at Cavite.  
 Paul Jones, at Mare Island.  
 Panay, at Cavite.  
 Petrel, at Mare Island.  
 Pike, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 Princeton, at Puget Sound.  
 Raleigh, at Mare Isl.  
 Ranger, at Cavite.  
 Rowan, at Puget Sound.  
 Restless, at Norfolk.  
 Samar, at Cavite.  
 San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
 Siren, at Norfolk.  
 Solite, at Mare Island.  
 Siletto, at Newport.  
 Sylvia, at New York.  
 Terror, at League Island.  
 Texas, at Norfolk.  
 Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Vicksburg, at Boston.  
 Vicksburg, at Mare Island.  
 Vixen, at Pensacola.  
 Wasp, at Norfolk, Va.  
 Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
 Wyoming, at Puget Sound.  
 Wyoming, at Mare Island.  
 Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 31, 1908.  
 Promotions in the Navy.  
 Comdr. Albert B. Willits to be a captain from Jan. 28, vice Colby, retired.  
 Capt. Conway H. Arnold to be a rear admiral from Jan. 30, 1908, vice Logan, retired.

## DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Carl Olson, blacksmith, died Jan. 21, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Monongahela.

Jacob Jacobson, chief carpenter, died Jan. 26, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

Robert S. Blakeman, P.A. surgeon, retired, died Jan. 22, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Frank Courtis, rear admiral, retired, died Jan. 20, 1908, in Washington, D.C.

Samuel Crawford, private, U.S. Marine Corps, died Jan. 25, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

Andrew Matson, sailmaker's mate, died Jan. 26, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 31.—Capt. S. W. B. Diehl additional duty in connection with Idaho.

Comdr. C. McK. Winslow additional duty in connection with New Hampshire.

Asst. Paymr. W. D. Sharp detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty; thence to the Relief.

Chief Gun. L. E. Bruce when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty.

Chief Carp. P. T. Ward, retired, and Chief Sailmaker J. J. Byrne, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.

War. Mach. F. H. Richwien to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., for treatment and observation.

FEB. 1.—Lieut. T. L. Johnson detached duty on Tacoma; to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for special temporary duty in connection with Navy Rifle Team and such other duty as may be assigned.

Chaplain E. J. Brennan detached duty on Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc. Feb. 8, 1908; to the Mississippi.

Chaplain A. W. Stone orders Jan. 29, 1908, modified; to the Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chap. J. McC. Bellows orders to the Mississippi revoked; continue duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Ck. W. H. Normand appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty on California.

FEB. 3.—Capt. J. R. Edwards commissioned a captain from Jan. 3, 1908.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, retired, detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to home.

Capt. C. Laird, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home.

Comdr. J. B. Parker to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty as equipment officer of that yard.

Comdr. B. T. Walling additional duty in connection with Birmingham.

Comdr. S. S. Wood additional duty in connection with Idaho.

Comdr. J. F. Luby to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., as equipment officer of that yard.

Lieut. G. D. Johnstone to Scorpion.

Med. Dir. W. A. McClurg, commissioned a medical director in the Navy from June 16, 1907.

Surg. R. T. Orvis commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from March 1, 1905.

Paymr. A. M. Pippin commissioned a paymaster in the Navy from Oct. 22, 1907.

Paymr. W. L. Wilson detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. E. Jones warranted from Dec. 27, 1905.

FEB. 4.—Ensign J. C. Townsend to duty with the 1st Submarine Flotilla.

P.A. Surg. W. N. McDonell detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.

P.A. Paymr. A. Hovey-King additional duty as pay officer and commissary officer Naval Prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Asst. Paymr. H. B. Worden to duty as assistant to the pay officer and commissary officer Naval Prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Bsn. F. Hindrelet, G. R. Veed, N. A. Johnson, T. L. McKenna, M. C. Dale and I. Nordstrom appointed boatswains in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1908.

Gunnery C. H. Foster, J. H. Bell, J. J. Clausey, C. H. Anderson, E. S. Tucker and T. C. Webster appointed gunners in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1908.

War. Mach. W. J. Trevorrow to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FEB. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Willard detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Mississippi as ordnance officer, Feb. 10, 1908.

Lieut. G. Darst detached duty Dolphin; to Mississippi.

Lieut. M. Joyce detached duty Mississippi; to Scorpion.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Wheeler to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Chief Bsn. A. Rettig detached duty California and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

## FEB. 6.—NO ORDERS.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 30.—Capt. H. C. Bisset detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, to League Island, Pa., to command marine detachment of U.S.S. Idaho, when placed in commission.

JAN. 31.—Second Lieut. A. A. Racicot when discharged from naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., report to commandant, navy yard, that place, for duty at marine barracks.

Second Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C., is relieved from further duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba and will join his proper station, Manzanillo, Province of Oriente. (Jan. 21, A.C.P.)

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.  
 APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.  
 ARCAT—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Fort Townsend, Wash.  
 BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. At San Francisco, Cal.  
 CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.  
 CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
 COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
 DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission.  
 DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.  
 FESSENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
 FOREV—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.  
 GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. C. Berry. San Francisco, Cal.  
 GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.  
 GUTHRIE—Chief Engr. Willits Pedrick in charge. Baltimore, Md.  
 HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
 HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At New York.  
 ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. At Arundel Cove, Md.  
 McCULLOCH—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. San Francisco, Cal.  
 MACKINAC—1st Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder in charge. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Out of commission.  
 MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otto. New York.  
 MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.  
 MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
 MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.  
 ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.  
 PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.  
 PERRY—2d Lieut. H. W. Pope. At Seattle, Wash.  
 RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Seattle, Wash.  
 SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.  
 THETIS—Capt. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.  
 TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.  
 WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.  
 WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.  
 WISNATICKON—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WINDOM—1st Lieut. F. J. Haake. At Galveston, Texas.

[Orders to officers of the Revenue Cutter Service will be found on page 610.]



## HEARINGS BEFORE THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs are bringing to the attention of the Committee, as usual, many interesting facts concerning the administration of the Navy.

Commander Wilson, of the Bureau of Navigation, states that to put the new ships in commission requires an addition of 3,000 men to the total force of 36,000 allowed last year, the men to be immediately available. The Navy is now 1,352 men short of its complement and 7,004 short of the number required to fully man the Navy.

In July, 1907, 1,627 men were recruited; August, 1,765; September, 1,649; October, 1,751; November, 2,377, and December, 2,350. November was the largest month in the history of the Navy. The percentage of desertions is very small, about nine per cent. The men at sea cannot run away if they want to. Of the 11,461 men enlisted for the Navy more than one-half, or 6,170, were recruited from the inland states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. All of the recruits from the interior are being sent to the Pacific. About 124 line officers are required. Commander Wilson stated that the Navy was always short of officers, but the class of 1909 would pretty nearly meet the requirement. As to a reserve naval force, we have of naval militia 5,757; England has a naval reserve of 62,008; Germany, 132,707; France, 129,878; Japan, 9,037. We have 55 permanent and 7 temporary recruiting stations. Asked as to the command of auxiliaries, Commander Winslow said that all of the colliers were commanded and manned by civilians because the Navy could not spare the men. He said: "It is desirable to have naval officers, because they understand cruising in fleet formation and are familiar with matters in which a merchant seaman has had no training—such as naval tactics, cruising in close formation at night and in fog, without light, etc. A naval officer who, owing to age, physical disability, or other cause, might not be desirable for a battleship might very well be preferable to a merchant seaman in auxiliary, for reasons just indicated."

Comdr. Wm. F. Fullam presented a strong argument before the Committee for an appropriation to improve the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., of which he has command. In explaining his requirement, he said: "It is hard to say what items ought to be cut, but there are several small items which I hope the committee will put back. The Department did not consider my request and did not ask me to explain. They have cut out things that ought not to be cut out. \* \* \* I have recommended to the Department that a board of inspectors be sent to Newport to examine that station and draw up a carefully digested scheme for its ultimate development and completion." The Chairman: "I think that a board ought to be appointed to investigate the whole thing, and I or some member of the committee will suggest it to the Department." Commander Fullam: "It ought to be done."

Civil Engr. Geo. A. McKay explained his requirement of \$750,000 to complete the buildings at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes. This, with the \$1,250,000 already appropriated, completes the \$2,000,000 which Congress authorized to be expended.

Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers in his hearing explained the change in the method of keeping accounts, which has reduced the time required in paying vouchers from thirty days to less than ten days, and increased the bids almost 100 per cent., which means a wider competition and lower prices. He said: "This was accompanied by the unanimous support of every bureau of the Navy Department to a proposition that was deemed impossible. It was accomplished by not forcing my ideas down their throats, but by accepting an even-handed compromise. I would like to make it as emphatic as I can, that I do not think that at any time in the history of the Navy have the bureaus been working so cordially together and with less friction than now, notwithstanding the newspapers of the country to the contrary." He further said: "The naval supply fund will, I expect, in the course of five years, leave the total stock of the Navy, outside of ammunition and fuel, at about not more than ten or twelve million dollars. It is now \$58,673,841.32, cost prices, including every article that goes into a ship."

Mr. Butler: "Good gracious—"

Paymr. Gen. Rogers: "And I want to work it off. What we can not work off I want to sell. The space it occupies is more valuable than the material itself."

This obsolete stock has been accumulating since 1850. The book value of worthless material is \$3,200,000, and it could be sold for perhaps ten per cent. of that valuation.

Mr. Roberts: "Is there a good deal of complaint in the Navy about the cooking?"

Paymr. Gen. Rogers: "There is a good deal of complaint."

Mr. Roberts: "There is a good deal of complaint in the Army."

Mr. Hobson: "It is not limited to the Army."

Paymr. Gen. Rogers: "No; that is one thing they complain of in the Navy at times—indifferent cooks. There are times when our rations are ruined."

Mr. Lamar: "How many cooks are there in the entire Service?"

Paymr. Gen. Rogers: "Perhaps 600."

Mr. Roberts: "You spoke a moment ago of their going through the cooking school. Have you opened up that department in the Service?"

Paymr. Gen. Rogers: "Only as a start."

Asked as to whether there was any trouble in the business management of the bureaus, the answer was: "If by trouble you mean friction there is none; if you mean cumbersome methods, there is plenty. The trouble is not in the Navy Department; it is in the yards, and these stories of conflict are all false. \* \* \* I believe that some of the bureaus could be consolidated and especially at yards. From what I have observed in the matter you are going to keep the bureau system in the Navy Department all the same, no matter what form reorganization takes."

The valuation of the Navy ammunition afloat and ashore is \$27,000,000.

In his statement the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks said: "The impression is general that navy yards are extravagantly operated, while, as a matter of fact, the expenditures for operation and upkeep are much less than for the best industrial and railroad corporations."

Hear Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, said: "We are still in trouble as regards armor-piercing projectiles; that is, we are unable to get away from one firm, the Firth-Sterling Steel Company. They not only furnish the best projectiles, but they underbid other firms every time. At the last opening of projectile bids the Firth-Sterling Steel Company was the lowest

bidder, but did not bid for the whole number required. The Bethlehem Steel Company was given a small order and the Crucible Steel Company a fairly large one for the largest caliber, 13-inch. They have very large plants and they make very good steel, but they have not the men and they have not the processes, and evidently do not wish to take the risk of undertaking the work at the lowest prices."

Mr. Hobson: "Has anything been done looking toward the possible manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles by the government?"

Admiral Mason: "No."

Admiral Mason: "We have powders on hand now that are six to eight years old. I am in hopes that the powder we are making at present, as we have changed the methods of manufacture and purification, and also have very much improved the quality of the material out of which it is made, will last ten or twelve years, but it is something that you can not be sure about. We have within the last week or so been compelled to hold up powder which was made three years ago, but only one small lot. The only reason why this smokeless powder deteriorates with age is because it is not properly made; and if there is anything wrong with it eventually, especially at high temperatures, it commences to deteriorate or disintegrate; that is, the acid commences to free, and as it frees, it breaks down the rest of the pyrocellulose, and if left long enough the pile of smokeless powder will become a pile of mush. It can be reworked at a cost of one-fourth its original value, and then it is as good as new."

"The modern battleship," said Admiral Mason, "at her maximum rate of fire, will exhaust her ammunition supply in less than an hour. It is imperative that there should be acquired a reserve supply sufficient to refill our main battery magazines. The cost of such a reserve will be \$9,800,000."

Admiral Mason stated that because of the limited amount of money which Congress has provided for the purchase of ammunition, there has never been time since the Spanish War when the battleship fleet was capable of more than a relatively short engagement because of the impossibility of resupplying it with ammunition. The sum of \$5,800,000 is now demanded in order to enable the department to restock the magazines after they have been once depleted.

Admiral Mason stated that the Navy has on hand about 3,300,000 pounds of smokeless powder which is absolutely worthless. He asks permission to make a huge bonfire of it, or else tow it out to sea and dump it overboard. "We asked for bids," said Admiral Mason, "for removing this powder, but we could not get a proposal of more than one cent a pound, delivered to the bidder. This one cent would not pay for our sending it to him. The only use that the powder can be put to, to my mind, is to extract the sodium nitrate which it contains and use the product for the purpose of manufacturing acids for smokeless powder."

As to the stories about a powder monopoly, Admiral Mason said: "We are not in the hands of a powder monopoly in any way, and I should say, to the contrary, that the powder people are in our hands, because we make the price, we prescribe the specifications, and we have inspectors and subinspectors to watch the processes and to make them do just exactly as we say."

The Admiral stated that in the last ten years the resisting power of armor has been increased fully fifty per cent., and high explosives have been substituted for black powder. The developments of the immediate future promise to be far more important than those of the past, and there are already opening up many lines of investigation so vital that we cannot afford to be left behind in any one of them. Our present type of smokeless powder is far from satisfactory, and efforts are already in progress in this country and abroad looking to the development of a powder which shall be at once more stable and less serious in its eroding effect upon the gun. Within the last three years a wonderful field has opened up in connection with the alloys of certain substances with steel, and there is every reason to believe that among these alloys there can be produced a metal for use in the bore of the gun which will resist erosion to a far greater extent than does the steel which we are now using. Whatever nation first finds the way to correct erosion—whether by changes in the gun or by changes in the powder—will at once take a commanding lead in the power of ordnance. We have an armor-piercing projectile, and within the last three weeks we have experimented with a 7-inch projectile which punctured its own—that is, its own caliber—thickness of Krupp armor seven inches in thickness at a distance of 3,200 yards.

## MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE ARMY.

Mr. Warren, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in reporting back to the Senate favorably the bill, S. 4030, to fix the pay of the Army, the text of which as amended appears on page 604, embodies in the report the following summary of measures essential for the improvement of the United States Army:

First. Regulation of pay of enlisted men to be placed within proper limits in the hands of the President, as is now the case with the Navy.

Second. Increase of pay for enlisted men. (a) A reasonable increase to encourage original enlistments. (b) A fair increase to encourage re-enlistments. (c) A proportionally large increase to secure and retain non-commissioned officers.

Third. Increase in additional pay for high qualification in target practice. (a) Marksmen, increase from \$1 to \$2 monthly; sharpshooters, increase from \$2 to \$3 monthly; expert riflemen, increase from \$3 to \$5 monthly. (b) Gunners, second class, increase from \$1 to \$2 monthly; gunners, first class, increase from \$2 to \$3 monthly.

Fourth. Continuous-service pay. Honorably discharged men, who re-enlist within three months thereafter, to receive three months' pay of the grade held at the date of discharge.

Fifth. Increase in allowances. (a) Clothing.—(1) Tailors and cobblers to be furnished to make necessary alterations and repairs in uniforms without expense to the soldier. (2) Laundries to be established at all permanent garrisons to wash necessary clothing without expense to the soldier. (b) Rations.—(1) Butter, milk, and syrup to be added. (2) Separate and better mess to be established gradually for non-commissioned officers. (c) Quarters.—(1) Amusement and reading rooms to be made more homelike, better furnished, and writing materials, etc., supplied. (2) Substantial and comfortable seats for porches to be supplied. (3) Separate quarters to be established gradually for non-commissioned officers. (4) Quarters for a proper proportion of married non-commissioned officers to be provided.

Sixth. Increase in opportunities for advancement. (a) To non-commissioned grades. A separate status to be

created to make these grades desirable. Increased pay, allowances, and privileges, and separate messes, quarters, etc., to form the foundation of this status. (b) To reward long and faithful service. (2) To provide a grade necessary for high class professional men in the Coast Artillery, Signal Corps, bands, etc. (c) To commissioned grades. No action necessary. The opportunities now offered are, if anything, too liberal. (d) Retirement. (1) For non-commissioned officers and privates: To be compulsory after thirty years; to be permitted after twenty years on half pay; to be permitted after twenty-five years on three-quarters pay; to be compulsory for all after twenty years unless physically fit for service. (2) For warrant officers: The same conditions to apply as for officers; but retirement after thirty years to be encouraged.

Seventh. Removal of causes of dislike of soldiers' life. (a) The abolishment of special and extra duty through creation of a service corps. (b) Protection of the uniform by national laws. (c) Removal of tax on soldier's pay for support of Soldiers' Home. (d) Restoration of the canteen. (e) Authority for discharged soldiers of long service to enter the classified civil service without examinations. (f) The encouragement of esprit de corps throughout the Service. (1) By avoiding transfers. (2) By permitting re-enlistment in whatever organization may be desired by the man. (3) By elimination of unit officers. (4) By replacing absent officers. Legislative action is necessary to increase the soldier's pay, to create the grade of warrant officer, to change the laws regarding retirement, to organize a service corps, to protect the uniform, to remove the tax on soldier's pay, to restore the canteen, to appoint discharged soldiers to the civil service without examinations, to appoint additional officers. For the remainder, it is thought, sufficient authority now rests with the President and the War Department.

## AMENDMENTS TO MILITIA BILL.

S. 4316, Mr. Dick, and H. R. 14783, Mr. Steierson, referred in the Senate to the Military Committee and in the House to the Committee on Militia, are bills to further amend the Dick act entitled, "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 21, 1903. This bill amends Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, and 20 of the Dick bill. Section 1 is amended by adding the following proviso:

"Provided, That the provisions of this act and of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall apply only to the militia organized as a land force."

Section 3 as amended reads as follows:

"Section 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. On and after Jan. 21, 1910, the organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several states and territories and the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular Army of the United States, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War: Provided, That in peace and war each organized division of militia may have one inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of lieutenant colonel; each organized brigade of militia one inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of major; each regiment of infantry or cavalry of organized militia one assistant inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of captain, and each separate or unassigned battalion of infantry or engineers or squadron of cavalry of organized militia one assistant inspector of small-arms practice with the rank of first lieutenant: Provided also, That the President of the United States in time of peace may, by order, fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps."

[The proviso at the end of this section, concerning the continuance of independent state organizations, remains unchanged.]

Sections 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13 and 15, as amended, read as follows:

"Section 4. That whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the militia of the state or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper."

"Section 5. That whenever the President calls forth the organized militia of any state, territory, or of the District of Columbia, to be employed in the Service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the President. Provided, That no commissioned officer or enlisted man of the organized militia shall be held to service beyond the term of his existing commission or enlistment: Provided further, That when the military needs of the Federal Government arising from the necessity to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion, cannot be met by the regular forces, the organized militia shall be called into the Service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force which it may be determined to raise."

"Section 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be mustered for service without further enlistment, and without further medical examination previous to such muster, except for those states and territories which have not adopted the standard of medical examination prescribed for the Regular Army: Provided, however, That any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself for such muster, upon being called forth as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court-martial and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct."

"Section 8. That the majority membership of courts-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia when in the Service of the United States shall be composed of militia officers."

"Section 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the militia is called forth under the provisions of this act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous, but this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at such places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous."

"Section 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to procure and issue from time to time to the organized militia, under such regulations as he may prescribe, such number of the United States Service arms, together with all accessories and such other accoutrements, equipments, uniforms, clothing, equipage, and military stores of all kinds re-



Some excellent target practice with 10-inch guns by the 71st Company of Coast Artillery, Capt. Granville Sevier commanding, at Fort Casey, Wash., is reported in a special despatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The range was four and one-fourth miles and the target was moving at the rate of eight miles an hour. Four shots were fired in less than four minutes and all were hits. The 81st Company, Capt. Andrew Hero commanding, also fired four shots, scoring one hit.



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#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 5, 1908.

There has been more sickness at the Naval Academy this winter than for many years past. Wednesday Midshipman Guy K. Calhoun, second class, left Annapolis for his home. Calhoun was at one time dangerously ill of pneumonia, was under treatment at the Naval General Hospital, and one night, while his attending nurse left the room for a few minutes, he became delirious and jumped from a second story window and broke a rib. Midshipman Valentine N. Bieg, third class, son of Commander Bieg, of the Navy, has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia and has gone on leave. Midshipmen R. G. Payne and John Wilbur, of the fourth class, have also been granted sick leave until Sept. 1, and will be allowed to join the new fourth class upon their return, provided they pass the required physical examination. On Jan. 28 the quarantine restrictions placed upon the monitor Arkansas, because of the illness with diphtheria of her commanding officer, Comdr. Harry M. Dombaug, was raised, and next day that vessel sailed from Annapolis for the Norfolk Navy Yard to undergo her annual overhauling. At the Naval Hospital Thursday the condition of the father of Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Beach, U.S.N., was reported improved. Mr. Beach had his foot amputated on Tuesday week.

Miss Annie Wilmer, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Joseph Reynolds Wilmer, made her debut Thursday afternoon at a tea given to formally introduce her. Mrs. Wilmer wore an elegant gown of pearl satin under black lace. Miss Wilmer's gown was of white liberty satin, with lace yoke and garlands of pearls. She carried an armful of la France and white roses. Mrs. Hoeling, Mrs. Wilmer's mother, assisted in receiving, and Mrs. Chew was also one of the receiving party. Mrs. Tardy, wife of Lieut. W. B. Tardy, served punch. Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N., served frappe, and Mrs. Nelson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Nelson, U.S.N., served chocolate. The young girls serving were: Miss Badger, daughter of Superintendent Badger; Miss Bartlett, daughter of Lieut. Commander Bartlett; Miss Baird, daughter of Captain Baird, U.S.A.; Miss Terry, daughter of Professor Terry; Miss Frances Bryan, daughter of Paymaster Bryan; Miss Thompson, daughter of Major W. A. Thompson, U.S.A.; Miss Howard, daughter of Capt. T. B. Howard, U.S.N. The Annapolis young ladies were the Misses Steele, Claude, Brewer, Starr, Hall and Garst, daughter of Rear Admiral Garst, and several out of town girls. The callers numbered over three hundred, including many midshipmen and the entire naval contingent, beside Annapolis society.

The tie game of basketball Thursday afternoon, Jan. 30, between the first and fourth classes for the championship of the Academy, resulted in a victory for the fourth class, score 27 to 30, and they are declared the basketball champions of the Naval Academy. Both classes played a splendid game. Another game was played on the same afternoon between the second and third classes, the third class winning by 23 to 4 points. The basketball game of the fourth class overwhelmed a team of candidates on Saturday by the tremendous score of 74 to 10. Nothing like the fast scoring of the winning team had ever been seen here. McClung and Nason, of the winning team, were responsible for most of the scoring, each having thirteen field goals to his credit. The playing of the fourth classmen and the good work of some of the candidates assure the presence of a splendid team next year. The game will be put upon a better footing and the schedule will be much more extensive, including a game with West Point, to be played either at that place or Annapolis.

Fire on Horsehoe Bluff, near Annapolis, completely destroyed the house occupied by Mr. Arthur Grollman Monday morning. The house is near that of Prof. William O. Stevens, of the Naval Academy, and is owned by him. Both houses were only completed last fall.

One of the most attractive hops of the season was given Saturday night by the midshipmen in the armory. A great many out of town girls were present, but there were few Annapolis girls, and it does seem that the number of girls from town decreases with each successive hop. Mrs. Vernon, wife of Lieut. W. N. Vernon, U.S.N., received with Midshipman F. H. Babcock, of the first class. Mrs. Vernon wore a handsome decolette gown of black embroidered lace over white silk, with black algrette in her hair, and carried American beauty roses. The Naval Academy band played an elaborate program of well selected and popular airs. The hop was much enjoyed, despite the bitterly cold weather.

Mrs. Murfin, wife of Lieut. O. G. Murfin, U.S.N., gave a very pleasant card party last week at her residence, No. 14-3 Goldborough Row. Mrs. Craven, wife of Comdr. John E. Craven, U.S.N., is visiting her relative, Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, at Franklin Hill.

Twenty-five games will be played by the Navy baseball team the coming season, according to the schedule announced Tuesday by Midshipman Richmond K. Turner, the manager. It includes games with all of the leading colleges, except Yale, which does not come South. Amherst will be seen here for the first time. The annual game with West Point will be played in Annapolis. The Harvard squad visits here from April 20 to 24, and will play two games with the Middies. Two games will be played with St. John's College. Dave Fultz, the former Brown University star, and later an outfielder of the New York Americans, will coach again this year. Allen Bacon, second baseman for two years, is captain of the team. The scheduled follows: All games to be played at Annapolis: March 25, Gallaudet; 27, St. John's College; 28, Cornell; April 1, Maryland Agricultural College; 4, Amherst; 8, St. John's College; 11, Bucknell; 15, Dartmouth; 16, Lehigh; 18, Columbia; 22, Harvard; 23, Harvard; 25, Pennsylvania; 26, Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina; May 2, North Carolina University; 6, Washington-Lee; 7, William and Mary College; 9, Georgetown; 13, Dickinson; 14, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; 16, Maryland Athletic

Club; 20, Lafayette; 23, West Virginia University; 26, Walbrook Athletic Club, of Baltimore; June 3, West Point.

An examination of candidates was begun Monday at the Naval Observatory, Washington, to fill the vacancies to be caused by the retirement of Prof. E. K. Rawson, professor of mathematics in the Navy, stationed at the Naval Academy. Professor Rawson, who is in ill health, was taken ill in Baltimore, Saturday night, and was taken to the Baltimore City Hospital, where he is said to be recovering.

Mr. Richard Glendon, who will coach the Naval Academy rowing crews for the fourth consecutive season, has arrived and has a large squad of candidates doing preliminary work on the rowing machines in the gymnasium. The outlook is for a stronger crew than last season. Because formal consent from the Navy Department to enter the Poughkeepsie regatta in the summer has not been secured, the midshipmen have not arranged a preliminary schedule. The race with the Harvard "varsity" eight, however, is practically certain.

The U.S.S. Chicago, which left Callao, Peru, Monday, and is expected to reach Norfolk next month, after being overhauled will come to Annapolis to be one of the fleet for the summer cruise of midshipmen next June.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 31, 1908.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, the Mare Island Club members entertained at a large reception in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps, jr. The apartment house, again being used for the bachelors' mess, was the scene of the affair, and was charmingly decorated. Bridge was provided for and dancing was a feature of the evening. A number of guests from San Francisco and the large number of officers on the ships now here and those at Vallejo made the function one of the largest here in months. A number of dinners have also been given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Phelps. Capt. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood asked a number of guests to meet them, and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham were hosts at a large dinner recently at which they made Capt. and Mrs. Phelps their honored guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C., have gone to the San Francisco Naval Training Station. On Thursday evening, the 25d, Capt. Thomas S. Phelps was host at a dinner at which the guests included Comdrs. Charles A. Gove, Nathaniel L. Usher and John M. Robinson, Capt. V. L. Cottman, and others.

Rear Admiral Manney, who is visiting the coast in connection with the establishment of coaling stations, came to the yard on Saturday and made a thorough inspection of the facilities at this place. Mrs. C. B. T. Moore arrived from Tutuila last week and is at the New Bernard in Vallejo for a month or so before going to Decatur, Ill., there to await the arrival of Captain Moore, whose term of duty as governor of Samoa will expire in the spring. Mrs. Frederick K. Perkins came from Oakland Sunday to visit Mrs. Ara Bruegge, at her Vallejo home, until the California sails.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Robinson entertained at dinner aboard the Independence a few evenings ago, and Comdr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. Usher were also among the dinner hosts of the week, the guests being Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, and Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham.

Surg. Raymond Spear has reported for duty aboard the Relief, which is to be placed in commission here on Saturday. He has taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove entertained at luncheon aboard the Milwaukee on Wednesday. Mrs. Gove had as her guest at the Hotel St. Vincent, where they are stopping, Miss Dolly Cushing, who returned to her home in San Francisco, Thursday. Mrs. Frederick J. Horne, who reached San Francisco Saturday, was one of the first ladies whose husbands are attached to the ships of the battleship fleet to reach this coast. She came by way of the Lusitania. As Miss Alma McClung she was a belle of San Francisco before her marriage. She is the guest of her mother and sister, Mrs. Nelson Goss, who are occupying a flat in San Francisco while Ensign Goss is on sea duty. Mrs. Horne was accompanied to the coast by her husband's niece, Asst. Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin in San Francisco at the Hotel St. Francis. Lieut. and Mrs. William Brock, of the Marine Corps, are also at the St. Francis for a short time.

Lieut. T. D. Parker leaves within a day or two to join the Buffalo and will be much missed, as he was one of the coterie of young officers who belonged to the recently revived bachelors' mess, which included Lieut. D. S. Mahoney, Surg. Charles F. Stokes, Lieut. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead, Lieut. J. J. Raby, and others. Lieutenant Raby has also left the mess since the commissioning of the South Dakota. Mrs. Raby is making her home at Menlo Park. Miss Dolly MacGavin has returned to her home in San Francisco after a visit to Miss Mattie Milton. Capt. and Mrs. Milton were recently the honor guests at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th U.S. Cav., is visiting friends in Oakland for some time before returning to his station at Whipple Barracks.

Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, jr., who went to a sanitarium in Vallejo a week or two ago, is already much improved in health. Mrs. Martin Kellogg Metcalf, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Daniel P. Menefee, during the stay of the California here, plans to remain while the cruiser is at Magdalena Bay.

The cruiser South Dakota was placed in commission with the usual ceremony on Monday, Jan. 27, Capt. Charles E. Fox commanding. The vessel is a sister ship of the California, and was turned over to the navy yard by her contractors, the Union Iron Works, several months ago, for a large amount of work not provided for in the contract. She is to leave the yard for her shakedown cruise on Feb. 15, and her final trial trip is to be held before the 15th of May. The equipment department has completed the work of outfitting the ship with wireless outfit aboard the Relief, and the ship is now ready for commissioning. Owing to the fact that a staff officer has been placed in command of her, with a sailing master and merchant crew, it has been necessary to make some changes in the quarters aboard her, and recommendations to this effect have been made. No action has yet been taken by the department on the matter, and it is probable that the Relief will remain at the yard for some time. The repairs on the Milwaukee are practically completed, and she will sail for Magdalena Bay within the next week. As soon as additional space along the quay wall is thus secured the California, which is lying off the light-house, will come up to the dock for an indefinite stay.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 1.—Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on inspection duty.

FEB. 3.—Chief Engr. Hermann Kotschmar, jr., ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., for further duty as member of board to inspect the work of the tugboat tugboat.

First Engr. J. I. Bryan ordered to resume duties on Mohawk. First Lieut. John Mel ordered to report to chairman of medical board at San Francisco, Cal., for medical survey.

FEB. 5.—Chief Engr. E. P. Webber detached from the Pamlico, and ordered to the Woodbury.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrow detached from the Woodbury, ordered to proceed to home, and placed waiting orders.

Cadet Engr. Harvey Fletcher Johnson, of Virginia, was nominated on Jan. 31 to be second assistant engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service with the rank of third lieutenant.

An examination for cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service will begin on April 27 in New York city and in other cities before boards of officers convened for that purpose. Full information, together with application blanks, circulars containing specimen examination questions, etc., may be had by applying in person or by letter to Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, room 20, Barge Office, New York, where that officer may be found daily from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon.

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#### BORN.

CARNEY.—Born, at the naval station, New Orleans, La., Jan. 28, 1908, to the wife of Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, U.S.N., retired, a son.

CROSS.—Born at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Jan. 26, 1908, to Lieut. M. A. Cross, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Cross, a daughter.

GIDDINGS.—Born at Fort Wright, Wash., Jan. 20, 1908, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul Giddings, a daughter, which did not survive birth. Cause of death asphyxia neonatorum.

PERSONS.—Born at Fort Russell, Wyo., Jan. 23, 1908, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. W. E. Persons, 11th U.S. Inf.

#### MARRIED.

GREENLEAF-STICKNEY.—At Nashua, N.H., Jan. 29, 1908, Mr. W. Harvey Greenleaf and Miss Eva L. Stickney, sister of Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S.N.

HELMS-JOSEPH.—At Portland, Ore., Jan. 27, 1908, Capt. George W. Helms, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rachel Joseph.

NORDSTROM-SULLIVAN.—At Newport, R.I., Feb. 1, 1908, Chief Stan's Mate Isidore Nordstrom, U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Sullivan.

PARKER-WOLSEY.—At Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 21, 1908, Lieut. Robert B. Parker, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kate Woolsey.

WILSON-GIBSON.—At London, England, Jan. 31, 1908, Mr. John C. Wilson, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Charlotte Chaffee Gibson, daughter of Col. William R. Gibson, U.S.A., deceased.

#### DIED.

COOPER.—Died in Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 29, 1908, Samuel M. Cooper, formerly a second lieutenant, 1st U.S. Art., who resigned April 5, 1861.

GIDDINGS.—Died at Fort Wright, Wash., Jan. 20, 1908, the infant daughter of Mrs. Paul Giddings, wife of Captain Giddings, 3d U.S. Inf.

HAGUE.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Jan. —, 1908, Mrs. Flora Hague, mother of the wives of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d U.S. Inf., and Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav.

HEAD.—Died at Nassau, Bahamas Islands, Feb. 5, 1908, Brig. Gen. John F. Head, U.S.A., retired.

WEBER.—Died at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 30, 1908, Lieut. Julius H. Weber, U.S.A., retired.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual review of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Massachusetts Militia was held in the South armory at Boston on the night of Jan. 29, Brig. Gen. Charles Pfaff being the reviewing officer. The Cape Battalion, which is composed of the companies from Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton, went up to participate, as did also the companies from Cambridge and Chelsea. For the entertainment of the assembled friends a very enjoyable concert was given by the band from 7:15 to 8:15. The first of the evening's routine was guard mount under Capt. E. Dwight Fullerton, the adjutant of the regiment. The mount was an exceedingly good one. The regiment was next formed in line of masses, and was handsomely turned over by the adjutant to Colonel Nutter. Then followed the presentation of prizes, and at the conclusion of this the review took place. General Pfaff was given a smart "present," and, escorted by Colonel Nutter and staff, he inspected the regiment. He was so proud to command ten years ago. At the conclusion of the inspection the regiment passed in review, and, considering the small space, the ceremony was an excellent one, the distances, alignments and salutes being good. The drill closed with evening parade.

Governor Warner, of Michigan, in a letter to Gen. C. W. Harrah, in reference to his retirement from active service in the National Guard, on Jan. 16, 1908, says: "The changes that time naturally brings about in official military service has taken you from active service in the Michigan National Guard. Your long and honorable record will be officially noted in the order placing you upon the retired list. I wish to take occasion, however, to express my own appreciation of the splendid service you have rendered as the commanding officer of the brigade. While but comparatively few can hope to equal your record, yet the fact that your own good service and merit have brought steady promotion through the different positions from private to brigadier general, commanding the brigade, will, of itself, add to the zeal and efficiency of every member of the Guard. No better lesson can be taught by man in the ranks than that promotion is brought about by merit. Our relations while you have commanded the National Guard have been such that I am glad to have been associated with you and you have my very best wishes for your future."

The 1st Battery N.Y., Capt. John F. O'Ryan, at its annual muster and inspection in the armory Feb. 4 made a praise worthy showing. It paraded 105 officers and men, and had five absentees. There was also a drill by platoons, rough riding and an exhibition of direct and indirect firing, the latter impressing the inspecting officers very considerably.

A review of the 23d N.Y. by Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Speaker of the Assembly, will be held in the armory on Saturday night, Feb. 29.

Col. George C. Fox, commanding the 74th Regiment, of Buffalo, N.Y., has issued very neat cards of admission for regimental drills and ceremonies during the season of 1908. The first regimental assembly was on Jan. 2, and others are scheduled for Feb. 14, March 13, and April 17.

At a recent meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association at Boston, the following officers were elected: Major Gen. Herbert S. Tanner, of Rhode Island, president; Major John Portal, of Massachusetts, secretary and treasurer; executive committee: General White, Colonel Caswell, Major Portal.



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55 John St., New York



and Capt. A. G. Reynolds, Massachusetts; Col. H. M. Elliott, Major Dooley and Captain Nash, Maine; Adjutant General Cole, Major Isbell, Major Goodwin and Capt. Percy Morgan, Connecticut; General Tanner, Lieut. Col. A. J. O'Keefe, Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth and Major E. Bowen, Rhode Island; Col. H. E. Estey, Major G. E. Dyer and Captain Burham, Vermont; Adjutant General Cilley, General Tolles, Major Arthur F. Cummings and Gen. William Sullivan, New Hampshire. Capt. G. A. Reynolds was elected statistical officer, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot chief range officer, and Lieut. Col. George H. Doty post quartermaster.

The several headquarters and commands of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will be inspected at their respective home stations by officers of the Inspector General's Department during the period Feb. 15 to May 1, 1908. Company A, 8th Regiment Inf., is transferred to the 5th Regiment Inf., and Co. B, 5th Regt. Inf., is transferred to the 8th Regt. Inf.

In speaking of the addition of breast cords to the uniform of the full dress uniforms of enlisted men, the Philadelphia Inquirer aptly says: "Those who are responsible for the bill of dress seem to have drifted away from all standards, when enlisted men are given an embellishment which only commissioned officers of the several staff corps have heretofore been permitted to wear as a distinguishing mark. While it is true that the 'breast cord' for the enlisted men is not exactly like that for the commissioned staff, yet it is alike in principle. Imagine a seeker after information in the military line asking as to what the several parts of dress and equipment designate, and after having been taught the meaning of the various insignia, including the gilt aiguillette, denoting service in the staff, and shortly afterwards the seeker sees a whole regiment of Infantry march past, each man adorned with an aiguillette, it would give him the impression that our staff is something sizable."

Other brigades of National Guard could well take pattern after the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania in establishing a cooking and training school. This school was organized by Major Mueller, C.S., and the next session will be held at the armory of the 1st Infantry, in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, Feb. 8. The regimental and troop commissaries, with their assistants, also the quartermaster sergeants of the bands and Hospital Corps and cooks, are directed to be present. "The usual practical cooking demonstration of the ration will be given," says the Inquirer, of Philadelphia, "together with the Major's chatty comments as the work proceeds. The method will, however, be somewhat changed, and an improvement, based upon the post exchange experience of last year at the Perkasie camp. Commissioned officers generally are invited to attend these sessions, as their assistance will be invaluable when in the field. It is especially to their own advantage that the commissioned officers should fully inform themselves as to the manner of preparing, cooking and serving the ration. Being Regulars in all except the name and pay, it is essential that every officer should endeavor to get as close as possible in knowledge to his professional confrere."

"Capt. J. H. Dillaway, jr., the new commander of the naval brigade of Massachusetts," says the Boston Globe, "who has been ordered to duty, is an enthusiast on the work, and although he has not publicly outlined his policy, it is considered probable that he will conduct his organization along the lines of the Regular establishment as nearly as possible, until such time as the bill, which is before Congress, shall pass for the establishment of the naval militia organization of the United States, along the lines of a reserve force to the Regular Navy. The organization is to have a new ship for the training and instruction of its officers and men this spring, and the outlook for the organization under the new commander is most auspicious."

Company G, of the 69th N.Y., Captain Cummings, has arranged an interesting entertainment and reception to be held at the armory on Friday night, Feb. 21. The talent at the vaudeville entertainment will be all professional, and furnished by Mr. Barry, of the Actors' Protective Association. The regimental band will furnish the music, and the entertainment begins at eight o'clock, and the reception at ten.

The board of officers of the New York National Guard, of which General Roe is president, appointed to consider the presentment of the grand jury of Queens county, which declared that practice firing on the range endangered the lives of citizens, are in favor of procuring a new range near Islip, Long Island. After a public hearing on Feb. 1 a compromise was proposed to the legal representatives of complaining citizens whereby the state should in two years' time sell Creedmoor, but in the meantime the range should be used for practice, all due care being taken to avoid accident. It was pointed out that selling the ground was more advisable than trying to build additional bullet stops, which would entail a large expense, and even then, with the increasing population, the range would not be safe. It will, it is pointed out, be cheaper to retain the range for two seasons longer and pay an occasional claim for the loss of some cow or horse accidentally shot, than to try and make elaborate improvements, which will in a few years be again rendered useless by the tide of population. In the meantime a new range can be made ready and the ground at Creedmoor can be sold for about \$11,000 an acre.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, has announced that in accordance with recommendations of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe the following organizations, if practicable, will participate in joint maneuvers in the middle of June next: Eight companies from the 8th and ten companies from the 9th Coast Artillery districts, with the 14th and 71st Regiments of Infantry as supports, and in case the appropriation is available, twelve companies from the Coast Artillery reserves from the Thirteenth District. The 23d Regiment may be detailed for duty at the Army maneuver camp at Pine Plains, N.Y., and although Squadron C was named for a detachment there also, it may not be sent on account of the great expense.

A military athletic tournament and reception is announced by the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to be held in the armory, at Lexington avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York city, on Monday night, March 2, in which the most noted sprint and distance runners will compete for valuable gold prizes. The open events are 60-yard run, 1-mile run, 1-2-mile run, and a

2-mile relay race for the Military Athletic League, and all these events are handicaps. There is also a 440-yard open run for novices. In addition to the above there are a number of events open only to members of the regiment, and these include an inter-company wall scaling contest. There will be dancing after the games, and the tickets of admission are fifty cents each.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to retire from active service all officers of the National Guard of the state when they reach the age of sixty-four years. The bill conforms to the age limit of the Army, and it is said will surely pass.

Capt. and Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, N.Y., has been appointed major to command the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, in accordance with the recommendation of General Roe, which we referred to in our last issue. Retirement upon his own request has been approved for Brevet Brig. Gen. William H. Kipp, 7th Regt., New York city, after fifty years of continuous service.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d U.S. Cav., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Iowa. The inspection will begin on Feb. 17, 1908.

Capt. Edward R. Christman, 16th U.S. Inf., is assigned to make the annual inspection of the militia of South Dakota. The inspection will begin on Feb. 7, 1908.

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, U.S.A., retired, Lincoln, Neb., is assigned to make the annual inspection of the militia of Nebraska. The inspection will begin Feb. 19, 1908.

The veterans of the 12th N.Y., known as the Old Guard Association, and of which Brevet Major Gen. Robert Avery, colonel, U.S.A., retired, is president, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions, incident to the recent troubles in the regiment: "Whereas, a court of inquiry, after a long, full and patient investigation of the charges made against Col. George R. Dyer, the commanding officer of the 12th Regiment, National Guard of New York, has found that which every man who knew Colonel Dyer knew that the court must find, that there had been no word or act of his injuriously reflecting on his character or conduct as an officer or man. Resolved, That the Old Guard Association of the 12th Regiment, National Guard, New York, congratulates the regiment, not Colonel Dyer, upon the result of the inquiry, because as to Colonel Dyer the result was always known, but because it has shown who among the officers of the regiment would give willing credence to reports and rumors detrimental to the character of their commanding officer. The Old Guard Association cannot and does not approve the last paragraph of the opinion attached to the report of the Court of Inquiry, commending certain officers for the presentation of the charges. Be it further resolved, That the Old Guard send to Colonel Dyer, now enjoying a well earned vacation, renewed assurance of our high regard for him, both as officer and man, and our sincere wish for him and his family, long life, health and happiness."

### REORGANIZATION OF NEW YORK GUARD.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, has issued the orders reorganizing the National Guard of the state to conform to the National Militia law, and many changes and a large amount of paper work will result.

Under the provisions of this order, the following corps and departments are organized: The adjutant general's department, the inspector general's department, the judge advocate general's department, the pay department, the quartermaster's department, the subsistence department, the ordnance department and the medical department, a signal corps and a coast artillery corps. Officers are detailed from the above organizations to the several staffs of general officers and the signal and artillery corps.

Other changes, in brief, are the following: The brigades and other military units composing the National Guard reorganized are constituted a division under the command of Major C. F. Roe. The organization of the brigades is to remain as at present, except that the 8th and 9th Regiments of Infantry are made part of the Coast Artillery Corps and cease to be a part of the 1st Brigade. In the 13th, 8th and 9th Regiments, which now comprise the Coast Artillery Corps, but retain their regimental organization provisionally, the company letter designation is abolished and a numerical substituted; thus the twelve companies of the 13th will be known as the 1st, 2d, etc., up and including the 12th; those of the 9th to be numbered from 13th to 24th, and the 8th Regiment from 25th to 36th companies. In all there will be thirty-two companies in the Coast Artillery Corps. Brooklyn is to be known as the Artillery district of Brooklyn, under the command of Col. David E. Austen. Col. William H. Morris, of the 9th, will be in command of the Artillery district of Manhattan, extending as far north as Ninety-second street. Col. Elmore F. Austin, of the 8th Regiment, will be in command of the Manhattan and Bronx district, comprising the territory north of Ninety-second street. The 1st, 2d and 3d Batteries, Field Artillery, are made a battalion to be known as the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, and retain their present numerical designations.

The commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Signal Companies are made part of the Signal Corps, retaining their present company organizations for the purpose of administration, and the enlisted men of the field hospital and of the Hospital Corps of organizations, and the hospital corps of privates of organizations are made part of the medical department and organized as a hospital corps, the field hospital retaining its present organization.

There are quite a number of officers rendered supernumerary, and a number of staff officers will be reduced in rank. The commissioned officers and enlisted men of the 23d Regiment Engineers are made part of the corps of engineers, retaining their company and battalion organizations and for the purposes of administration, drill and instruction are organized as a regiment under the command of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss.

In each of the provisional regiments of Coast Artillery engineers and firemen will have to be enrolled in the future among other non-coms. called for under the new order, and to secure such men promises to be a problem not so very simple. The order, however, after the various details have been carried out, will, it is believed, prove very beneficial to the state force. There are many points in the order which officers are at present at sea about, but these will work themselves out.

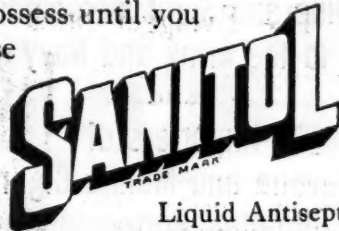
Both the Coast Artillery and squadrons of Cavalry will have to dispense with the services of chaplains, as the order makes no provision for them.

### 22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

A review of the 22d N.Y., under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, by Major W. B. Smith, a former officer of the 22d, and president of the Defendunt Association, composed of members of the regiment, was held in the armory on the night of Jan. 30 before a large audience. The regiment paraded for review, formed with three battalions composed of four companies of sixteen files each, and when formed in line of masses presented a very handsome appearance. The regiment, however, in both the review and parade did not make as good a showing in some respects as it has done in the past, which may be said to be largely due to the number of new officers in the line, some of whom are not sufficiently shaken down yet. The men, however, were notably steady throughout the ceremony, and there were no lapses in this respect. It was observed with surprise that some men of the regiment soiled the armory floor with tobacco spit, on the west side of the drill hall, about opposite the entrance to the Q.M. room. This filthy habit was common in nearly all armories many years ago, but for a long time has been stamped out, and the fact that any man in the 22d should have been so guilty of it calls for correction.

The battalion commanders were Majors Murphy, Usher and Dyett, and in forming the regiment the 1st Battalion took position too far to the left and had to side step to the right. During the standing review Major Smith, who wore civilian full dress was accompanied by a staff of ex-members, consisting

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of Capt. W. J. Maidhof, Major J. A. Bell, Capt. E. A. Dick, DeMott, McGroarty, West, Tausig and Smith, Majors Abbott and Silliman, and Alderman Doull.

At the conclusion of the review presentations were made as follows: The Smith trophy, for attendance, to Co. C; the Stott memorial trophy, for recruiting, to Co. I; the public schools Athletic League trophy, for excellence in cordage work, to Co. C; the Rifle Club trophy, for teams of twelve, to Co. H. The above companies were marched to the front of the regiment, where the formal presentation was made. The regiment was then formed for evening parade in line under command of Major Murphy. In the formation the 1st Battalion was very slow in getting into position, due to a junior lieutenant being in command of the leading company, and who caused a little mix up by his inexperience as a C.O. The same battalion was very slow in dressing.

After the parade there was dancing for members and guests, which was largely attended. Among the special guests present besides the reviewing party were: Col. G. Hurry, Major C. O. Davis, Major C. W. Smith, Major Frank Keck, Capt. George F. Tighe, and these were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Hotchkiss and his officers after the ceremonies. The band, during the evening, rendered a very excellent program.

### 14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

The 14th N.Y., in its annual inspection and muster before War Department and state officers at the armory on Jan. 31, made the most marked improvement over its record of 1907, amply demonstrating the progress for the better it has been making under Colonel Foote.

Six hundred and eighty-four officers and men were present at muster, and there were only sixteen absentees. Last year the regiment paraded 637 present and twenty-four absent, and the gain in present in 1908 is forty-seven members despite the dropping of a lot of deadwood.

The care of state property also showed great improvement, and taken altogether, the regiment made the best record in its history. The following are the figures of the muster:

	Present	Absent	On roll
Field and staff	20	1	21
Non-com. staff	14		14
Field music	23		23
Hospital Corps	19		19
Company A	46		46
" B	53		53
" C	50		50
" D	52	1	53
" E	60		60
" F	51	1	52
" G	43	5	48
" H	43		43
" I	54	4	58
" K	48	3	51
" L	51		51
" M	57	1	58
Totals	684	16	700

Percentage of attendance, 97.71.

The inspecting and mustering officers were: Lieut. Cola George A. Wingate and James Wray Cleveland, Major John B. Holland, Col. William J. LeBoutillier, Major Robert G. Moran and Major John S. Mallory, U.S.A., from Fort Jay. The non-commissioned staff, field music, Hospital Corps and Cos. A, B, C, E, H and I each mustered 100 per cent.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

The seventh annual convention of the North Dakota National Guard Association convened in Minot on Jan. 22 with eighty-five delegates present. No better place could have been secured for such a gathering than "The Magic City," and the interest which the citizens at large displayed in the work of the association was indeed gratifying. President Colonel Allen, of Lisbon, presided, and at the election of officers, which was the first order of business, the following were elected: President, Captain Henry, Valley City; first vice-president, Capt. A. G. Fraser, Fargo; second vice-president, Capt. James Hanley, Mandan; secretary, Sergt. H. Z. Mitchell, Minot; treasurer, Corporal Baird Dickinson. Many interesting and instructive papers were read, among them being Adjutant General Foote's annual address in which he advocated the selection of the regimental rifle team from those who had qualified in the company teams, and not throw the competition open to all members, that the examinations for commissioned officers be held before an officer appointed for that purpose and not on the honor system, as had been the case heretofore. Captain Bowles, 6th Inf., U.S.A., read an excellent paper on "The Inspection of the National Guard by Regular Army Officers." Lieutenant Stahl, of the 6th Inf., U.S.A., had an able address on "Rifle Practice," in which he outlined the work that could be done indoors by the men. Captain Scales talked on "The Commissary"; Captain Osborne, of Dickinson, gave several ideas along the lines of erecting company armories. In the resolutions which were prepared and passed by the convention, after thanking Company D, of Minot, for the amusement afforded them, the adjutant general was asked to use every possible effort to secure for the North Dakota National Guard an opportunity to go to Mountain Lake, Wash., for their maneuvers this year, and that if that was not possible, it was the wish of the Guard to go to Devils Lake, N.D., rather than take the trip to Iley, Wyo., which was taken two years ago.

The interest taken in the convention was most encouraging and testified to the good feeling towards the Guard which exists in the state.



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## INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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C. H. H. writes: (1) In regard to Par. 168, of the Infantry Drill Regulations, U.S.A., when the guide stops three paces to the rear to mark the new alignment of the rear rank, do they step backward with three thirty-inch paces, or with six fifteen-inch paces? (2) When marking time with the piece at the right shoulder and the command "halt" is given, should the piece be brought to the order in four counts instead of five, as in other cases? Answer: (1) The military definition of the word pace is thirty inches; the length of the full step in quick time. Par. 168, I.D.R., reads in part as follows: "The right and left guides step three paces to the rear to mark the new alignment." It would therefore be improper to take six back steps. All distances and intervals in the D.R. are measured by paces. Guides do not face about in stepping to the rear in this movement. (2) Pieces at the right shoulder, that is, the command halt being given as either foot strikes the ground, the halt is properly completed (in one motion or count) upon planting the other foot alongside it. The rifle is then brought to the order in three motions (or counts).

ADA writes: In an individual drill, in which four companies were represented by four men each, for best drilled man, we were at right shoulder arms and a command, six bayonets, was given. All but two men stood still, two came to order arms, fixed bayonets, one went back to the former position, and the other stayed at order arms. One of the judges put these two men out; through a conference of the three judges they were brought back again and the drill went on; after a time the same command was given and one of the men came to order, fixed bayonets, and went back to right shoulder arms again, and the judges said he won. I would like your opinion on this. Answer: Being at a halt, the piece at the position of right shoulder arms; we know of no authority for fixing bayonets, except that found under the ninth general rule of Par. 55, which could hardly apply in this case. If the contestants were marching, however, the case would fall under the second section of Par. 74, and the return of the piece to the original position would be correct.

P. W. C. asks: (1) Paragraph 237, I.D.R., does not state when bayonets are to be fixed for the charge. Are they fixed by command after the command cease firing? (2) What is the position of the sergeant major, regimental, when the regiment is passing in review at regimental parade? (3) What are the stations of the 6th Cavalry in the Philippines? Answer: (1) Bayonets are fixed at command "rapid fire." See seventh section of Par. 20; also Par. 143. (2) A regiment passes in review at regimental parade according to the principles of review. The non-commissioned staff marching in review is six paces in rear of the band, in one line covering front of column, arranged in the order of rank from right to left, sergeant major on the right. (3) At last accounts at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

E. C. W. asks: Par. 160, Manual of Guard Duty, where it states "on return of the old relief, the corporal of the new guard falls out when the relief halts; the corporal of the old guard forms his relief on the 'left of the old guard' and salutes. Do the words quoted refer to the new guard when it has reached the guard house after guard mounting and the first relief has been posted and the old guard not dismissed until the return to the guard house of the relief of the old guard, that is, on post when the new guard reaches the guard house? Answer: There are two reliefs of the old guard at the guard house, and one on post when the new guard marches from guard mount. The new guard forms on the right of the two reliefs of the old guard and immediately sends out the first relief to relieve the relief of the old guard. The corporal of the relief on post (the old corporal) goes with the new corporal and his relief to show him the position of posts, etc. After all the new sentinels have been posted it follows that those who have been relieved are the old relief and the old corporal is in charge of them; he marches them to a position on the left of the other two reliefs of the old guard waiting at the guard house and they complete the complement of the old guard. The old guard then counts off and leaves the guard house as prescribed in Manual of Guard Duty.

INQUIRER asks: (1) I particularly want to know if there is not a decision that at the command "inspection arms" the piece is steadied by the left hand, and cartridge boxes opened with the right hand. (2) Whether in "left shoulder arms" the right hand, in the motion before the last, grasps the piece at the small of the stock or steadies it with fingers and thumb extended and joined as in the motion before the last for "right shoulder arms." Answer: (1) We are not aware of any decision in connection with the manner of opening cartridge boxes at "inspection arms" the custom prevails of opening and closing them with the left hand, the right being engaged in holding the rifle. (2) The General Staff, U.S.A., has decided that after placing the piece on the left shoulder at command two, the fingers of the right hand are held as indicated by the general rule in Sec. 4 of Par. 55, I.D.R.

R. E. writes: Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, explains in Par. 119, page 48, that in stacking arms the piece of the rear rank is passed "barrel to the rear"; does that mean that the piece is kept vertical? To my knowledge since the interval of forty inches between ranks the man of the rear rank would pass his piece to his file leader, barrel to the rear, but muzzle to the front, the piece at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Kindly inform me where the custom of passing the piece, muzzle to the front, originated, or how the piece should be passed. Answer: The piece is passed to the front with the muzzle a little in advance. The men raise their pieces to the trail while in motion and hand them to their file leader, the pieces being at the same angle as at the trail.

T. E. W. asks: (1) Is it proper to say "very well, sir" to an officer after receiving an order to do something? (2) Five or more men are on the porch of company barracks; is it proper for one man to call attention and salute as an officer passes, or should all salute? Answer: (1) It is not improper. (2) All should salute.

A. C. D. writes: The Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, has recently revised its drill tactics to conform to those prescribed in the U.S. Infantry Regulations. In Par. 36, prescribing a "face in marching," it is explained that the turn may be made on either foot, stepping off in the new direction

with the other foot. Does this mean that the movement is to be made as a flank movement is made, or that a face to the right in marching, for instance, may be made by turning on the ball of the right foot and stepping off in the new direction with the left foot? Reading your interpretation of this paragraph, in which attention is called to the fact that there are no "counts" or "numbers" in the movement, which is to be made promptly, I infer that the manner I name, i.e., turning on the ball of the right foot, to the right, and stepping off in the new direction with the left foot is correct. Answer: Your interpretation is entirely correct. "To face in marching," the command being given as either foot strikes the ground, turn the body ninety degrees to the right or left on the ball of the foot on the ground and step off in the new direction with the other foot without losing step or cadence.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. B.—You would have to pass a civil service examination in New York for the position you mention, and await a vacancy. It would also require influence to get a job, even after you passed an examination.

L. B. S. asks: (1) When will the Congressman at large from Connecticut have an appointment to the Naval Academy? Answer: In 1909. (2) When will Senator Bonadegge (Conn.) have an appointment to West Point? Answer: In 1910.

M. U.—You might get the information you desire from the consul general of Italy, 230 Lafayette street, New York city. H. A. M.—We published a list of post commissary sergeants and their stations several months ago.

MARKSMAN.—The New Jersey National Guard will get the new Springfield rifles in due time like all the other states. Write to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Washington, D.C., as to the civilian rifle clubs.

O. L. asks: How long must a soldier serve to be able to leave the Service, re-enlist after ninety days, and when he comes back to Army be entitled to \$16 per month? We are undecided whether it is six, eight or ten years. Answer: You can get this pay in your sixth year. The law says "after five years." See Army Regulations, Pars. 1366-1369 and 868; also Circular No. 3, W.D., 1908.

J. E. P. asks: If an eligible list for master electricians is maintained, Answer: No. (2) A friend of mine, an electrician sergeant, passed the examination last year for the position, but there were only two vacancies and as he was fourth, of course was not appointed; will he have to be examined again? Answer: Yes.

A. B.—The 1st Cavalry will relieve the 6th Cavalry in October, 1909.

T. F. H. asks: If any company from the Coast Artillery will be sent to the Philippines and when; also would the 54th Torpedo Company be likely to go? Answer: Probably the 35th Company will go. The 54th Company will not go to the Philippines.

M. H.—It is the rule of the Navy Department to give copies of the uniform regulations of the Navy to persons who are engaged in making uniforms. They will not be given to those who want them for no practical reason. If you are engaged in some line of business having to do with uniforms write the Secretary of the Navy and give proof of the fact and make your request and you will receive the regulations.

PORT THOMAS.—The 26th is to be relieved in June, 1909; the 30th in August of that year, and the 29th in September, 1909. No Artillery companies will leave Manila this year after Sept. 1.

W. N. P. asks: I am to take an examination for employment as contract surgeon, U.S.A., in March, 1908. Will the medical bill as favorably reported by the Senate and House Committees have any effect on the future appointment of contract surgeons after its passage? Answer: The new bill will do away with contract surgeons and they will be commissioned as first lieutenants in the Reserve Corps.

J. H. W. asks: As to the duties of a private first class, Hospital Corps, on duty at a general recruiting station. I notice in Chattanooga, Tenn., the Hospital Corps man stands at the door out on the sidewalk in the full dress uniform; is he there for sentry duty, orderly, or for what purpose? Answer: Hospital Corps men who are qualified in vaccination and first aid are assigned to recruiting stations for any duty to which they may be ordered.

D. R. A.—See the Regulations for the uniform of the U. S. Army, published in G.O. 169, Aug. 14, 1907, a copy of which should be on file at your headquarters.

W. F. D.—As to your service in the Sioux campaign in 1876 there seems to be doubt. You should write to the Adjutant General of the Army, stating your service in that campaign and in the Apache campaign of 1886 fully. The medals are given as part of the uniform of the Army; the Marine Corps do not get the medals.

P. P.—You do not state whether you served in the Philippines or not. Unless you served there and are now in the Service you do not get a badge.

E. J.—You are entitled to the Spanish War badge. The Spanish campaign badge is issued to officers and enlisted men who served ashore in the island of Cuba between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898; in the island of Porto Rico between July 24, 1898, and Aug. 13, 1898, or in the Philippine Islands between June 30, 1898, and August 16, 1898.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Are the veterinarians now stationed in Cuba and the Philippine Islands drawing the ten per cent. foreign service pay? Answer: Yes. (2) Can you say how soon and where the next tour of foreign service for the 12th Cavalry will be? Answer: The 12th Cavalry will relieve the 6th Cavalry probably in October, 1909. No Cavalry regiments will go to Cuba.

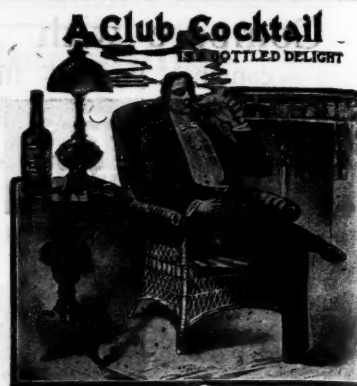
G. W. M. asks: (1) When the 12th Cavalry will go to the Philippines? Answer: The 12th Cavalry will relieve the 6th Cavalry in October, 1909, probably. (2) Is there any chance of that regiment going to Cuba this year? Answer: No.

W. T. M.—We do not understand your question; be more definite as to the information you want.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Feb. 3, 1908.

A brilliant reception and ball was given for Col. and Mrs. Hoskins, of Fort Banks, by all the officers and ladies of the district on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 29, in the gymnasium at Fort Banks. Nearly all of the officers and ladies from Forts Andrews, Revere, Warren, Strong and Banks were present, as well as the contingent from the Charlestown Navy Yard, many officers of the National Guard with their wives, and civilian guests from the city. Among the guests present were: Col. and Mrs. Henry Kincaid, of Quincy; Paymaster Dukelow, M.V.M., and Mrs. Dukelow, of Brookline; Miss Mary Howell, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Howell; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Brett; Miss Wiggins, with Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett; Miss Northcott, with Capt. and Mrs. Louis E. Bennett. As guests of Colonel Homer, Miss Skillings and Miss Dyer, were Miss Foss, of Portland; Miss Bailey, of Boston, and Miss Bascom, who is attending school in Newton. Capt. and Mrs. Lomax had as their guest Mrs. Lomax's sister, Miss Bradford, of Portsmouth. The government steamer Jessup called at the different posts for the officers and ladies in the early evening, and took them to East Boston, where a train was waiting to convey them to the station near Fort Banks. There they were met by the post carriages and ambulance, which took them to the hall. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Hoskins, Miss Skillings, Mrs. Henry C. Davis and Mrs. Tenney. The hall was artistically decorated with many flags, and the 10th band, Ar-



THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are.

Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).

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illery Corps, in the balcony, played delightfully. After an intermission, during which delicious refreshments were served, the dancing continued until late. The Jessup on the return trip stopped first at the navy yard and then went on to the posts, getting the weary dancers home at two and later in the morning. A unique feature of the evening was the "leap year" dance, for which each lady chose her own partner.

Friday night, Jan. 31, many of the Army set went down to the navy yard dance. For this there was also a special trip of the Jessup. Those who went were: Colonel Homer, Miss Skillings, Miss Daisy Dyer, their guest, Miss Helen Foss, Mr. Henry Davis, Captain Yost, Lieutenants Gearhart, Earl Biscoe, George W. Morrow, and Martin, Captain Howell, Miss Mary Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Lomax, Miss Bradford and Mrs. Tenney. There were altogether about fifty couples; among the distinguished Navy guests were Admirals Merry, Snow and Swift. The Army people were indeed delighted with Navy hospitality. Captain Marshall met the party at the dock, and escorted them to Armory Hall, where the hop was held. The hall is very effective; small arms of ancient days adorn the walls and the handsome, red uniforms of the Navy band made a bright spot in one corner. Mr. Henry Davis was a guest at Colonel Homer's at dinner Friday evening before the Navy dance.

On Tuesday, Jan. 28, Lieut. and Mrs. Morgan L. Brett, of Fort Banks, gave a very pretty luncheon in compliment to Miss Skillings's guest, Miss Helen Foss, of Portland, Me. The guests were Miss Foss, Miss Skillings, Miss Dyer and Lieut. George W. Morrow. The table was decorated with pink candles and candies. Miss Foss and Miss Dyer were guests of Dr. Brewer, at Kreisler's recital at Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1. Miss Foss will remain another week at Colonel Homer's. On Wednesday, the 39th, Colonel Homer and Miss Dyer entertained Miss Bascom, Miss Bailey, of Boston; Miss Foss, and Lieut. Allen Kimberly at luncheon. Thursday, Jan. 31, Miss Foss and Miss Skillings had lunch at Phi Sigma Fraternity House, Wellesley College, as guests of Miss Brazier and Miss Conant. Miss Skillings and Miss Marguerite Cree went to a dance Saturday afternoon, Feb. 1, and spent the night with Mrs. Brett, at Fort Banks. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Brazier, guests of Lieut. Allen Kimberly, left on Monday.

Dr. Brewer entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle at dinner at his quarters Thursday evening. Miss Mary Howell, of Keokuk, Iowa, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Howell at Fort Banks. Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Brett, who have both been ill, were able to attend the dance at Fort Banks, to the enjoyment of their friends. Mrs. Flint, of Newport, Vt., is visiting Mrs. Adams, of Fort Warren.

Mrs. Bradford, wife of the late Captain Bradford, of the Navy, and Miss Bradford, mother and sister of Mrs. Lomax, came down from Portsmouth on Tuesday to Fort Andrews. Mrs. Bradford returned the following day, but Miss Bradford remained over for the dance. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lomax entertained at a small dinner for Mrs. and Miss Bradford, the other guests being Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett. The following evening Capt. and Mrs. Lomax again gave a dinner for Miss Bradford, the other guests being Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck and Lieutenant Gearhart. Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke were the guests of Mr. Flanagan, of Boston, at the "Round Up," Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Sommers, of Fort Strong, has returned from a ten days' trip. Major Straub's oldest boy is ill at Fort Strong. Mrs. Straub, who is visiting her mother, cannot return until he recovers, on account of her two younger children who are with her.

There was a very short court-martial at Fort Warren Thursday afternoon. After it was over the officers of the court enjoyed watching a most exciting game of basketball played between Forts Andrews and Warren, Andrews winning, 41-8. Friday evening a very enjoyable entertainment was given for members of the Y.M.C.A. in their rooms at Fort Warren, under the able management of Mr. Adams. There were professional entertainers from Boston; recitations and songs were given by them, and some interesting tricks by a professional magician.

Capt. Henry C. Merriam, who with Mrs. Merriam has been spending the past two months in Washington with his parents, has received an extension of ten days. He will remain at 1629 Q street, N.W., until Feb. 25, before returning to Fort Revere.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 25, 1908.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., retired, is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., at their quarters in the West Cantonment. Admiral Wise will probably spend the winter here. Major Francis J. Ives, Med. Dept., has gone on a short leave to San Diego. Capt. George P. White, 6th Cav., who returned from the Philippines on the Buford, has been visiting old friends at the Presidio, where he was formerly on duty as post quarter-master. Lieut. Richard Furnival and his mother have taken quarters in the West Cantonment, but are expecting to move in a few days to the "head in the road." Mrs. Ruckman, wife of Major John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., recently entertained the Ladies' Card Club in a most delightful manner.

Every Saturday evening lately the Artillery Social Club has given a dance for enlisted men in the post gymnasium. On Thursday evening Battery F, 1st F.A., held a dance. On



## The Original



# BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk

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Tuesday evening of last week the enlisted men on Alcatraz Island had a very enjoyable social dance.

A very large number of recruits have reached the Presidio lately, and all organizations here have received numbers of new men. The post reminds old residents of the days of '98, when large bodies of recruits were being drilled daily. It is so now.

Dr. Richard B. Corcoran, veterinarian, has just returned from a visit to Modoc county, where he went to inspect horses. Rev. Dr. Hadlock, pastor of the First English Lutheran church of San Francisco, preached for Rev. S. R. Wood at the Protestant chapel on Tuesday evening last week. A number of Dr. Hadlock's young people came with him to assist in the service.

The remains of Tramp Miller, jr., the little son of Lieut. and Mrs. Tramp Miller, were interred in the National Cemetery, Presidio, on Thursday last, Rev. S. R. Wood, of the Protestant chapel, officiating.

The Presidio Juniors, a basketball team of the younger boys of the post, sons of officers and enlisted men, have made a splendid record. Under the leadership of Mr. C. W. G. Murg, the Y.M.C.A. physical instructor at the post gymnasium, the boys have developed into a splendid team, and have been permitted to enter the San Francisco Junior League. The record of games to date is as follows: Presidio Juniors—24 to 2, vs. Winnieski Club; 26 to 6, vs. Central Y.M.C.A., jr.; 2 to 0, vs. Mission Y.M.C.A., jr.; S.F.; 12 to 4, vs. Central Y.M.C.A., jr.; 41 to 0, vs. Mission Y.M.C.A., jr.; 16 to 18, vs. Central Y.M.C.A., jr.; 41 to 3, vs. Independents. The members of the Presidio Junior team are: Howard Tobin, Hugh Ferguson, Edward Caldwell, Albert Wolbert, Walter Marsh, with Desmond and O'Leary, substitutes.

Miss Belle Clements, of Alabama, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams. Miss Clements is the recipient of much attention. Mrs. Ruckman entertained delightfully at cards on Jan. 11. Prizes were won by Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Nugent and Mrs. Long. Capt. and Mrs. Adams entertained at dinner on New Year's evening, complimentary to Miss Clements, Colonels Simpson, Brainard and Biddle, Mrs. Cottman, Admiral and Mrs. Trille and Captain Bottoms.

Mrs. S. P. Adams entertained at bridge on Jan. 15. Twenty ladies from San Francisco enjoyed the delightful game for two hours. Prizes were won by Mrs. Trille, Mrs. Kelham, Mrs. White, Mrs. John and Miss Palmer. Captain Cole, the popular quartermaster, entertained about forty guests at a Dutch supper recently.

Mrs. Adams entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Jarboe and Miss Clements. Other guests were: Mrs. Casey Morgan, Colonel Brainard, Captain Smith and Major Stevens. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown recently visited the former's father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Brown, in the Artillery post.

Mrs. Adams entertained the post ladies at "hearts" on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21. Prizes were won by Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Lundeen and Mrs. Ruckman. The Tuesday evening card club, which meets twice a month, is well attended and much enjoyed by the officers and ladies.

The officers of the 14th Cavalry expect to have some good polo this spring. Capt. S. P. Adams has charge of the game, and is doing some good work with the officers and troopers.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Jan. 24, 1908.

At a recent meeting of the Officers' Club, Col. Marion P. Maus was again unanimously elected president, and Capt. G. H. Estes was chosen as secretary. The club grows more attractive in appearance each day, many new rugs and pictures having been added besides the two handsome vases now adorning the mantelpiece, which were lately presented by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Webster. The Bridge Club is especially privileged to hold its meetings in the club rooms on Monday evenings, and at the last meeting, at which Mrs. Smith was hostess, the prizes were won by Mrs. George W. McIver and Capt. P. G. Stritzinger.

Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., recently ordered here in connection with the Machine Gun Company, soon to be organized, was in the post a few days last week, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton. He left Monday morning and will return shortly accompanied by Mrs. Brown, when they will be at home in the upper post in the quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Ripley.

Miss Muriel Snively, of Philadelphia, was the honored guest Tuesday afternoon at a charming card party given by Miss Davidson. After several games of five hundred had been played, dainty refreshments were served, and Mrs. E. M. Lewis received as the head prize a pair of silk hose, while Mrs. C. C. Smith was awarded a pretty gilt picture frame. Other playing included Mesdames Maus, Moon, Alford, Pease, Petty, McIver, Estes, Graham, DeWitt, Blanchard, Stritzinger, Lewis, Webster, Carrithers, Johnson, Ahrends, Dalton, Creary, C. O. Smith, Bowen, the Misses Moon, Snively and Creary. Major and Mrs. McIver entertained with a handsomely appointed dinner last Wednesday evening, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Davidson, Captain Davidson and Lieut. Dean Halford. Mrs. Frank D. Webster entertained very delightfully at five hundred Thursday afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. Pease, of Washington, D.C. Lovely souvenir spoons were given as prizes to Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Burleigh and Mrs. Pease, while others enjoying the afternoon were: Mesdames Maus, Alford, Lewis, Kinzie, Chapman, Bowen, Hill, Crawford, Ahrends, Petty, Lawrence, DeWitt, Buchanan, Johnson, Graham, Smith, Mount, Dalton, Moon, Keefe, Stritzinger, Creary, Carrithers, Thomlinson, Wilson, the Misses Moon, Creary, Snively and Davidson.

Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, Med. Dept., is the guest of her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. John L. DeWitt. Lieut. and Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson extended their hospitality to a few friends informally on Saturday evening. Several rubbers of bridge were played at which

the prize winners were Miss Sadie Davison and Capt. E. R. Lewis.

Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., arrived this week, and is temporarily quartered at the club. He comes to be attached to the new Machine Gun Company. Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Webster and little daughters will leave soon for a pleasure trip to Los Angeles and other points in Southern California. While in Los Angeles they will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Graves, of the 20th Infantry. Mrs. A. F. Hill, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson for a short time, expect to leave shortly, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, for different points in the southern part of the state. Major Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, with their daughter, Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin, left Thursday morning for San Diego, Cal., where they intend making their home. Mrs. Conklin will remain a while longer with them, and will then join Captain Conklin at Fort Monroe, Va.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 3, 1908.

Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Helms arrived here last Monday from Portland, Oregon, and were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell for a few days before going into their own house, Captain Helms having taken the quarters recently vacated by Capt. Howard L. Laubach. Capt. G. Soudard Turner, 7th Inf., returned the early part of the week from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he went with a detachment of recruits. Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., was in St. Louis for a few days last week en route from Fort Riley to Washington. Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 21st Inf., returned last Thursday from Cuba.

Mrs. George B. Rodney was hostess at a delightful luncheon last Wednesday. Covers were laid for Mrs. John Turner, of St. Louis; Mrs. John P. Hasson, Miss Cornelia Getty, Mrs. William A. Powell, Mrs. John R. Musgrave and Mrs. Lewis Foster. Major Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Dept., left last Wednesday night for New York, called there on account of the serious illness of his father. Miss Elizabeth Getty left the early part of last week for Fort Riley, where she will remain for a month's visit. Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 11th Cav., returned from San Francisco, Cal., last week. Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cav., left here last Friday on a leave of three months, which he will spend in Salt Lake City and Spokane, Wash., visiting relatives before joining his regiment in the Philippines. Capt. Junius C. Gregory, Med. Dept., Mrs. Gregory and Master Fairfax Gregory returned to the post last Friday after spending a leave of three months in the East visiting relatives.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker entertained the post bridge club last Wednesday evening very delightfully. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Powell and Lieut. Clarence LeR. Cole, Med. Dept. Lieut. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., returned last Thursday from San Francisco, where he went with a detachment of recruits. Capt. Horace D. Bloombergh, Med. Dept., left Friday for Fort Leavenworth, having been here on temporary duty for the past three weeks.

An unusually good concert was given last Friday evening by the depot band in the post mess hall, followed by an interesting boxing contest. Lieut. Clarence LeR. Cole, Med. Dept., left last Friday for his home in Kansas, where he will spend a leave of three months. Dr. Cole has just lately returned from the Philippines and has been here on temporary duty for several weeks. Capt. William A. Powell, Med. Dept., returned Thursday from San Francisco. Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., returned Thursday from Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary expect to move this week into the large house in the ordnance grounds, the care of which has recently been transferred to the post quartermaster, Lieut. Allen Parker. A number of small and informal but delightful dinners have been given in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, who leave this week for the West to spend a leave of two months before sailing for the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C., gave a very large and delightful smoker last Friday evening at Faust's, in St. Louis, in honor of Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, the commanding officer of this depot. The affair was a very brilliant one, and after spending a delightful evening, during which a number of entertaining songs and speeches were given, an elaborate supper was served. Among the officers of the garrison present were: Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, Capt. John T. Geary, C.A.C.; Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 11th Cav.; Capt. Ola W. Bell, Capt. Robert N. Winn, Capt. William A. Powell, Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer and Lieut. Clarence LeR. Cole. Among the officers present who are stationed in St. Louis were: Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Capt. Henry G. Lyon, Major Phelps, Captain Booth, Captain Cook, Captain Harris, Captain Hodges, Colonel Spencer, M.N.G., and Colonel Reynolds.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Jan. 29, 1908.

Dr. Harris left on Sunday for San Francisco, where he will go in the general hospital for treatment; while he is away Dr. Porter will attend to the hospital work.

The large dance and reception to have been given at Fort Lawton last week by the officers and ladies was postponed indefinitely by the illness and sad death of Capt. and Mrs. McAndrew's daughter, Mary. Miss McAndrews was fifteen years of age, and from her birth has been connected with the 3d Infantry that she was called "the daughter of the regiment," and the great love that was felt for her was shown by the entire regiment attending the funeral in a body. The deepest sympathy is extended to Capt. and Mrs. McAndrews, who leave shortly for an extended leave.

Col. and Miss Cummins entertained Dr. and Mrs. Potter at an elegant dinner on Saturday evening. Colonel Cummins, accompanied by Captain Buckley and Reeder, made an inspection at Fort Worden this week. Others taking advantage of the trip to visit Seattle were Capt. and Mrs. Buck and Mr. Preston. Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Newton have returned after an absence of two months, spent in San Francisco, where Captain Newton was on temporary duty. They brought with them Mrs. Bane, of San Francisco, who will be their guest for several weeks. Captain Moore and his young son have returned from a flying trip to Tacoma. Capt. M. C. Buckley is spending the week at Fort Ward on official business.

The new district headquarters building has just been completed at this post, and the commanding officer and his force will occupy it by the first of the month.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 26, 1908.

Theater parties were the events of the week. The Misses Taylor were hostesses Jan. 24 at a box party, followed by a supper at their home. In the party were Miss Appel, Mrs. Sawtelle and Mrs. Tanner. Jan. 25 Captain Butler entertained at a box party to see "The Man on the Box." A delicious supper in town concluded the evening. His guests were the Misses Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Tanner and Lieutenant Delaplaine. Capt. and Mrs. Jones gave a very pretty dinner during the week, followed by bridge. Those present were Miss Katherine Taylor, Miss Appel, Captain Puls and Captain Griffin. Mrs. Welsh was hostess of the Bridge Club the past week. Miss Appel and Captain Sawtelle won the prizes. Mrs. Tanner and Miss Florence Taylor returned Jan. 24 from an enjoyable week spent in Denver. They were guests of Mrs. J. Hill Smith. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. Cooper entertained them at dinner during their stay.

Mr. Edward G. Taylor was host at a theater party Jan. 24. Among his guests were Lieutenants Persons and Shute. Lieut. and Mrs. Persons are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on Jan. 23.

## THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

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# WHITE SEAL

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Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet  
to any Champagne Produced Since  
the Great Vintage of 1884

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston to command Feb. 15. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia—Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

## ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Ft. Flagler, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—D and I, Ft. Clark, Texas; H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; Troops D, H and I will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H will take station at Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade. 5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, Ft. Manila, P.I.; A and B will sail for Manila Feb. 20, 1908; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908; D, I and E will sail from Manila for station at Ft. Leavenworth April 1, 1908, and Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Ft. Leavenworth.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. \*On detached service in Cuba.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.

1st, Ft. Levett, Me.

2d, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Company and Station.

3d, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

4th, Ft. DuPont, Del.



# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. Contains no acid, no grit, nothing injurious.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Milley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
57th. Ft. Manila, P.I.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston  
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
64th. Ft. Milley, Cal.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
122d. Key West, Fla.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
161st. Ft. Milley, Cal.  
162d. Key West Bks., Fla.  
163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
164th. Jackson Bks., La.  
165th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 15, 1908.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment will sail from Manila for San Francisco March 15, 1908. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C and D will take station at Ft. Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and I, K, L and M, at Ft. Brady, Mich.

3d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Wyo. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila March 5, 1908.

5th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

6th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.

7th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqs., one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.

8th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

9th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.

10th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

12th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

13th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

14th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

15th Inf.—Hqs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

16th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

17th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Hqs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.

19th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.

20th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ark.

21st Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, D, I, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Ft. Liscum, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Feb. 15, 1908, and will take station as follows: Hqs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions, at Madison Bks., N.Y.; the lieutenant colonel and 2d Battalion, at Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

26th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

27th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

28th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

31st Inf.—Manila, P.I.

32nd Inf.—Manila, P.I.

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COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Key West, Fla.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Scientific American says: "The Germans have produced a powder which is said to give no flareback whatever, even in guns of the largest caliber. The composition of the powder is not known, but it is supposed to consist of nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose, and vaseline. The prevention of the flareback, however, is believed to be due to the incorporation in the powder of a small amount of some chemical which has proved to be thoroughly effective. Next to the problem of gun erosion, this is the most serious of those which confront the artillery expert. Apart from the actual loss of life, which in our own Navy has reached the proportions of a calamity, it is certain that the existence of this menace must produce a certain amount of nervousness at the very time of all others when the gunner should have his eye and hand in perfect control."

The Militar Zeitung states that the new regulations of the medical corps of the German army provide that two individual field dressing packets shall be issued to each member of the army, officers and men alike. A special arrangement permits of the placing of the sterilized compresses on the wounds without their undergoing contact with the fingers. Each packet contains three of these compresses in red gauze, and the attention of the person carrying them is specially drawn to the necessity of not touching the colored portion of the dressing packet.

One of the naval lessons presented by the Russo-Japanese War has been applied in the construction of the 14,500-ton battleship now building at Trieste for the Austro-Hungarian navy. It is an arrangement by which the equilibrium of the vessel is preserved whenever an explo-

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sion or a collision fills a watertight compartment. The corresponding compartment on the other side of the vessel is arranged so as to fill simultaneously, and, though the vessel is thereby brought lower into the water, it is saved from heeling over and exposing vulnerable parts to the enemy's fire.

The Paris Eclair is informed that a secret record of important torpedo experiments has mysteriously disappeared from the naval arsenal at Cherbourg. This document, which has been kept for eleven years, contained valuable information regarding the handling of the various types of torpedo, and it is believed to be impossible to replace it.

The International Revue announces the formation, in Bulgaria, of three inspections, each grouping three infantry divisions with a proper complement of other branches of the service and non-combatants. The inspectors general will exercise the same duties as army corps commanders in other countries. The headquarters of the new inspections are at Sofia, Staza-Zagora, and Rustchuck.

The general staff of the Japanese army has decided to organize a brigade whose duties in war will be to carry out the service of the lines of communication and the feeding of the troops on the march. This brigade will be called "The Lines of Communication Detachment," and will consist of sappers and commissariat officials.

Tokio despatches state that at a sectional committee meeting of the Diet on Feb. 1 M. Oishi asked against whom were Japan's military preparations directed. Minister of War Terauchi replied, saying that they were not directed against any single nation, but against eventualities on the Pacific, where Japan has a long coast line from Saghalien to Formosa.

The Fredenblatt, of Copenhagen, states that there has been formed in the Danish army a volunteer motor-cyclist company, eighty in strength. It is to be officered by officers from the regular army, and each man will be armed

with a Rekyl machine-gun, while the motor-cycle will carry 800 cartridges and the tripod for the gun.

With a view to preventing miss-fires attributable to the wear of the breech mechanism of large guns, the British Admiralty have directed that every officer of quarters is to see that the breech mechanisms and firing arrangements of the guns under his charge are in an efficient condition. A thorough examination of the mechanism is to be made, at least once a month by the gunnery lieutenant, or the officer performing his duties, and the results of these examinations are to be included in the periodical gunnery reports. Minor repairs to breech mechanisms which are within the resources of the ship to execute are in future to be carried out on board by the ship's artificers instead of waiting until an opportunity occurs of having them effected at an ordnance depot.

The change in the uniform of the Austro-Hungarian army has been officially decided upon. The new pattern will be issued as it is turned out of the workshops, the old uniform being worn until it is exhausted. It will thus be twelve years before the entire change of uniform will be general throughout the army.

A royal decree recently promulgated in Belgium lays down the distribution of the contingent among the different branches of the Belgian army, in the following proportions: Infantry, 8,992 men; cavalry, 1,320 men; field artillery, 1,040 men; fortress artillery, 1,276 men; transport, 70 men; engineers, 526 men; and administrative battalion, 76 men. Total, 13,300 men.

The Militär Wochenblatt states with regard to the reorganization of the Russian army, that up to Aug. 18, 1902, the line cavalry consisted of eighteen dragoon, fourteen lancer, and fourteen hussar regiments, and fourteen regiments of these several branches, each with a Cossack regiment, constituted fourteen cavalry divisions; while the four remaining dragoon regiments formed the Caucasian division. Partly on grounds of economy, and partly with the object of training cavalry to fight on foot, the whole of the lancer and hussar regiments were transformed, on Aug. 18, 1902, into dragoon regiments, and instead of the lance and carbine, received the dragoon's rifle with the bayonet.

The Turkish system of military instruction is broad and thorough. There are 22 elementary military schools, with 4,000 pupils, who remain for four years; eight military colleges, with from 80 to 250 students, who enter for a three years' course; there is the school for infantry and cavalry at Pancaldi, a suburb of Constantinople, where the course also lasts three years, and where 500 students are under instruction; there is the school for artillery and engineers, and, finally, there is the Staff College. At all these educational establishments the instructional and professional staff is supplied on a prodigal scale, Pancaldi alone having 97 officers, 44 professors, and 45 assistant professors on its books.

Recent orders have fixed the period of military service in Russia at three years, commencing on Dec. 15. On that date two-thirds of the soldiers now serving with the colors, who have completed three years' service, will be dismissed with effect from the following April; lots will be drawn for this privilege.

The German military authorities are seeking to withdraw all their soldiers from employment in the offices and

establishments, and returning them to duty in the ranks. From the Militar Zeitung we learn that the regimental tailors' shops are about to be abolished in the German army. Army corps' workshops will be retained, but civilian labor is to be gradually substituted for military, thus releasing men for duty in the ranks.

The new French battleship Verité has made her full-power trials at Douarnenez with complete success. A committee of officers proceeded from Paris to preside over the trials under Rear Admiral Kiesel. In a run of ten hours at maximum power the Belleville boilers developed 24,433 h.p., being 2,433 in excess of the contract, with a consumption per horsepower and per hour of 817 grams. The speed was 19.26 knots, being 1.26 more than the contract. The machinery worked with perfect ease.


The French military authorities pride themselves greatly upon their success in having kept from foreign powers the secret of the brake mechanism and recoil system of their field guns. The mechanism is now ten years old, and is the most important feature in the much-discussed weapon, because it ensures the stability of the gun during firing, the gun recoiling on its mountings and returning automatically to the first position. The Deutsches Offizierblatt, which has been giving its readers some notes on the gun, remarked that it was strange nothing had been divulged in Germany as to this important feature of it, while the guns of other countries were known completely to the authorities. At the present time the Germans, it was said, were reduced to mere conjecture as to the details of the system adopted by the French. It had been stated that the French guns recoiled by air pressure, but the German paper could feel no certainty upon this point.

According to the United Service Magazine the Japanese army at present consists of: Infantry, 76 regiments (4 of which are Guard) of 3 battalions each; cavalry, 27 regiments (1 of which is Guard) of 3 and 4 squadrons each; artillery, 30 field artillery regiments (1 of which is Guard) of 6 batteries of 6 guns each, 3 battalions of mountain artillery of 3 batteries of 6 guns each, 6 regiments and 6 battalions of fortress or heavy artillery; engineers, 20 battalions (1 of which is Guard); departments, 19 commissariat and transport battalions. In addition there are brigades of Communications troops.

The Chinese government, in pursuance of its plan to build a powerful navy, is sending two officers of high rank—Yao Hsi-kuang and Liang Pih—with a large staff of military topographers, to Santuao Inlet, in Fukien Province, North of Foochow, to inspect and survey the place, the idea being to make it a base for part of the new navy.

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